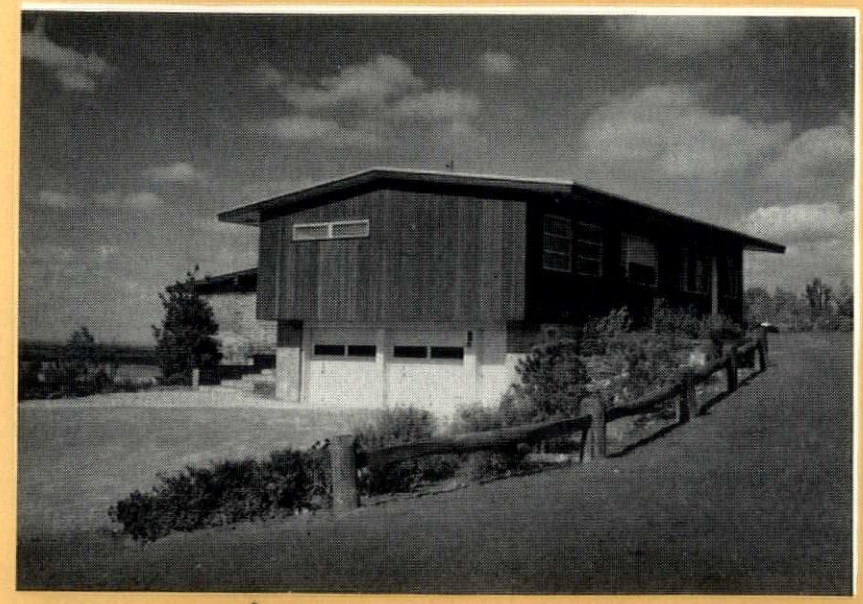
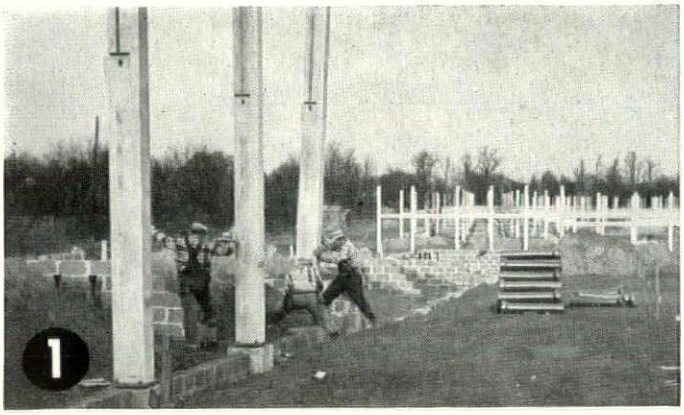
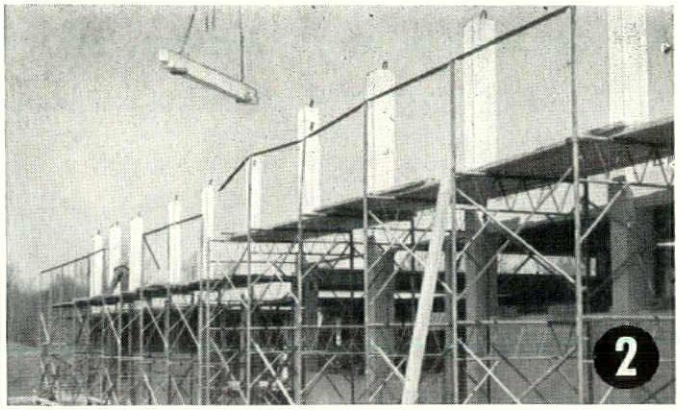
EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT



JULY - AUGUST
1956
VOLUME XVI-NUMBER IV



First step was to erect the two-story precast concrete columns.



Next, the second floor spandrel beams were lowered into position.

Precast Concrete Units Cut Erection Time and Cost in Philadelphia Housing Project

Use of precast concrete columns, floors and roof decks for the 52 two-story buildings of the Liddonfield Housing Project in Philadelphia made possible fast construction at low cost per sq. ft. The 20 ft. wide buildings, ranging in length from 150 to nearly 200 ft., went up at a rate of two a week. Photos show the construction sequence employed.

Built for the Philadelphia Housing Authority, the 500,000 sq. ft. low-rent housing project consists of 412 firesafe dwelling units plus central-heating, community and management buildings. Liddonfield Architects of Philadelphia designed the project. Stofflet & Tillotson was the general contractor.

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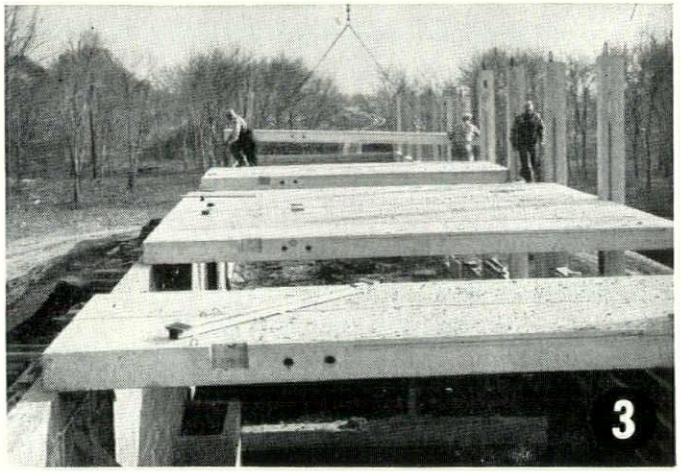
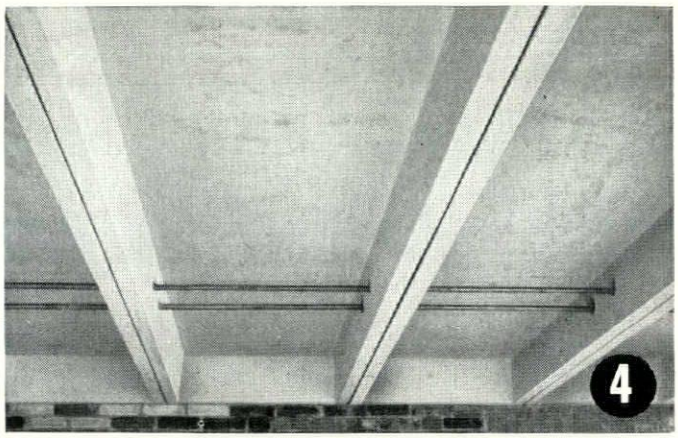
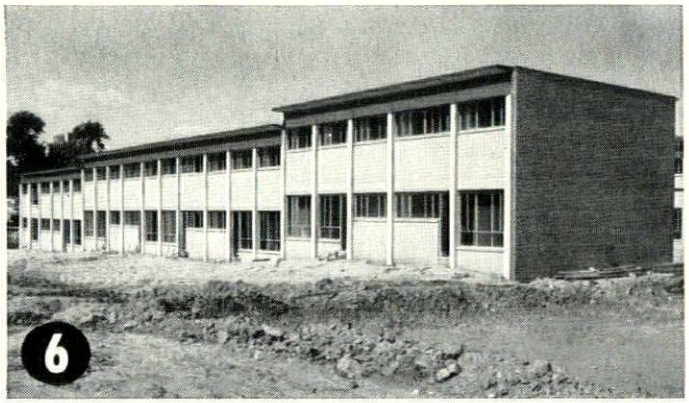


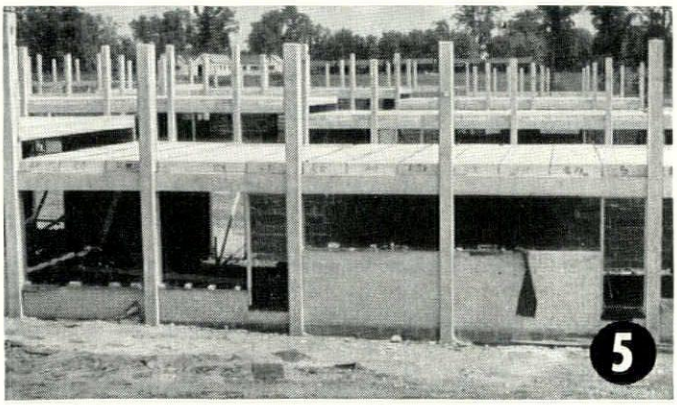
After rear walls were brought to second floor elevation, 3-ft. wide precast concrete floor channels with 10-in. legs were placed across the entire width of the buildings. Below is a view of the underside of the floor showing how conduits pass through sleeves in the legs.



General view before roof spandrel beams and roof slabs were erected.

Finished building. Precast roof slabs project 2 ft. to form sunshade.





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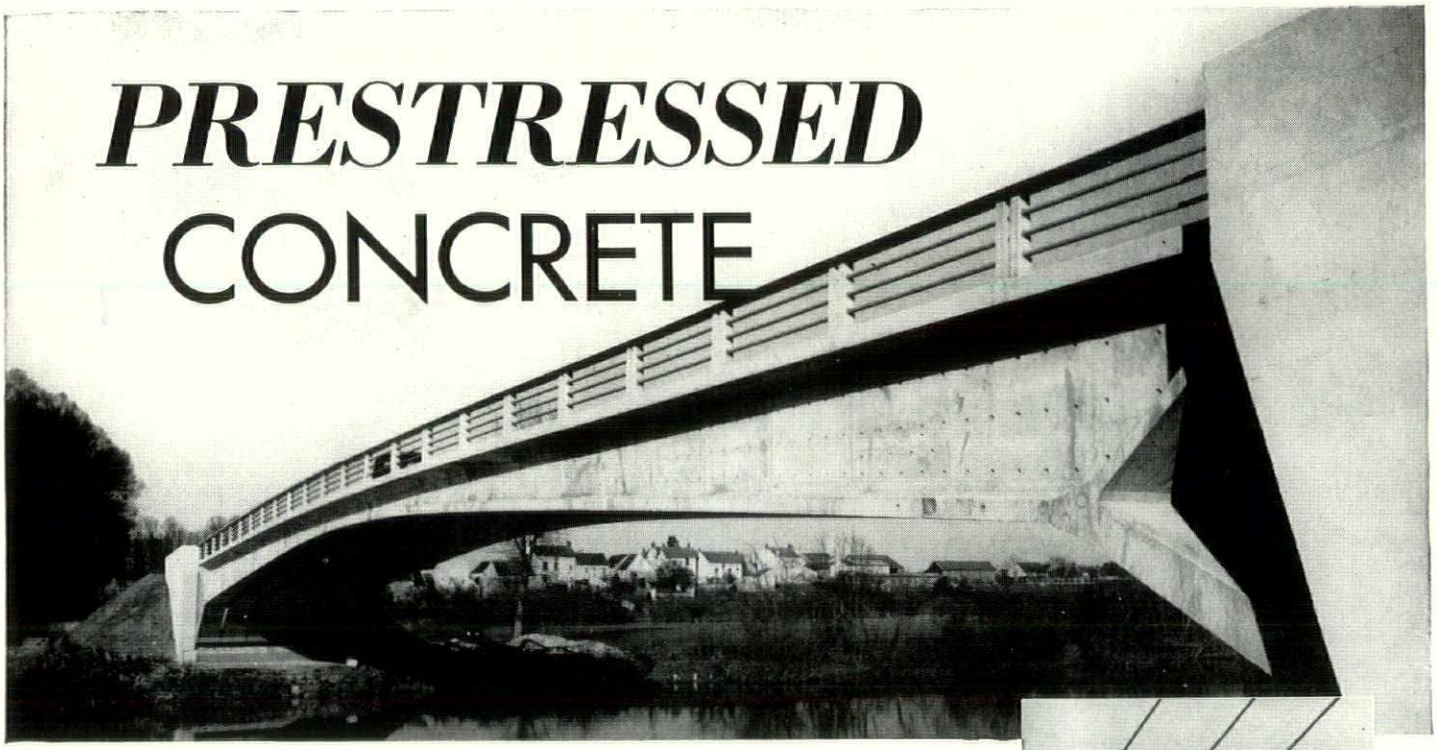

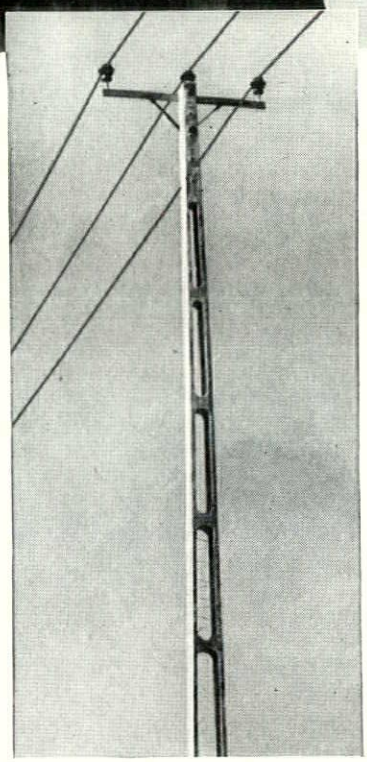

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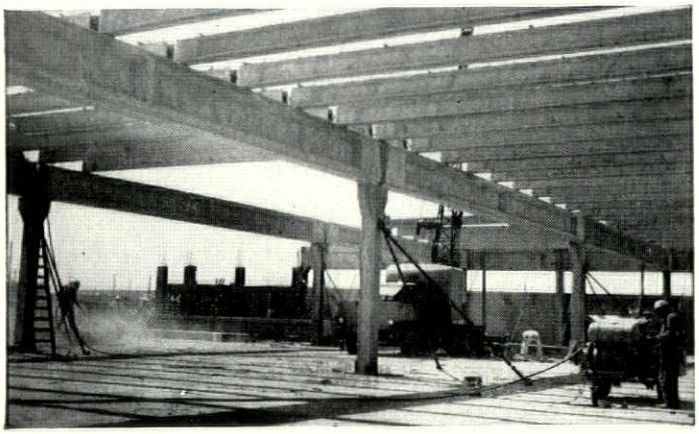

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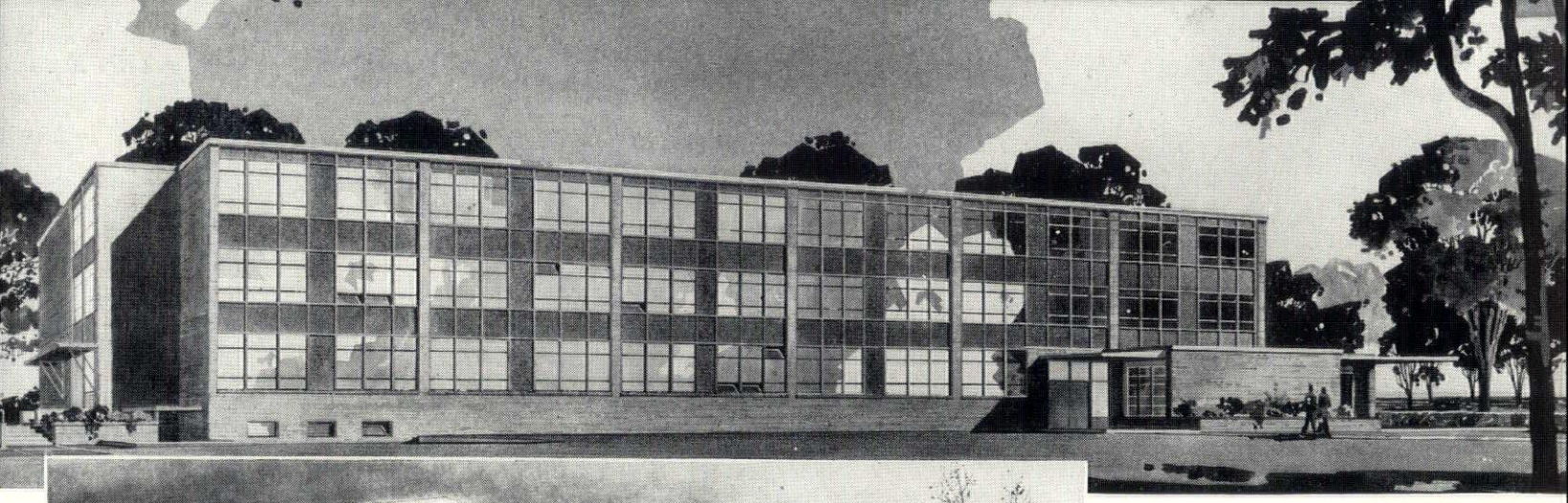

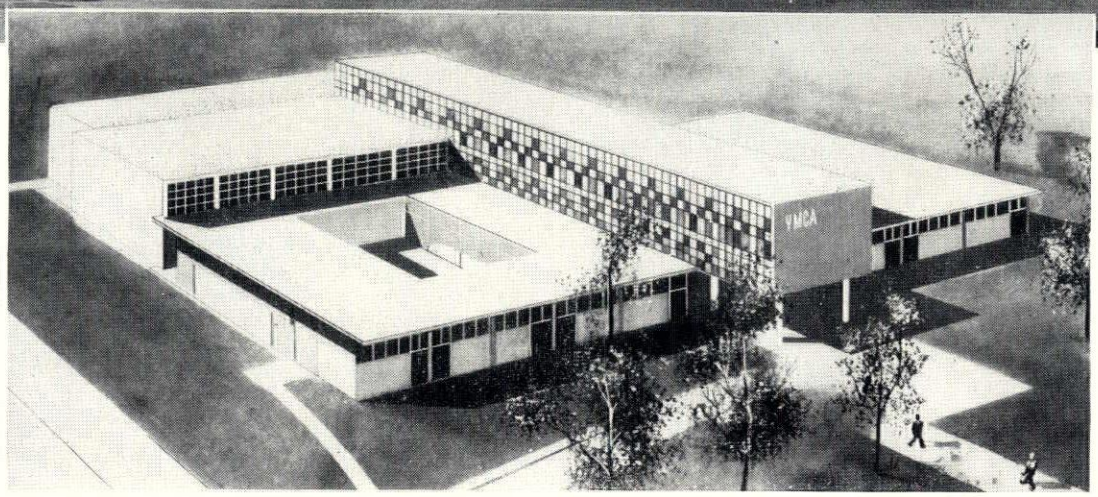

Top illustration, MEN'S DORMITORY, SOUTHERN STATE COLLEGE, Magnolia, Ark. Architects: Wittenberg, Deloney & Davidson, Little Rock, Ark. Contractors: Peterson, Garbi & Joseph, Inc. Lupton Curtain-Wall System, Type H. Module 3'8". Fixed glass and projected in-at-top ventilators. Outside glazed.

Lower illustration, Y.M.C.A. BUILDING, CHESTER, PA. Architects and Engineers: Howell Lewis Shay & Associates, Philadelphia. Contractors: Nason & Cullen, Inc. Lupton Curtain-Wall System, Type H. Module 3'. Projected out-at-bottom ventilators. Opaque and insulated panels with porcelain enamel facing.

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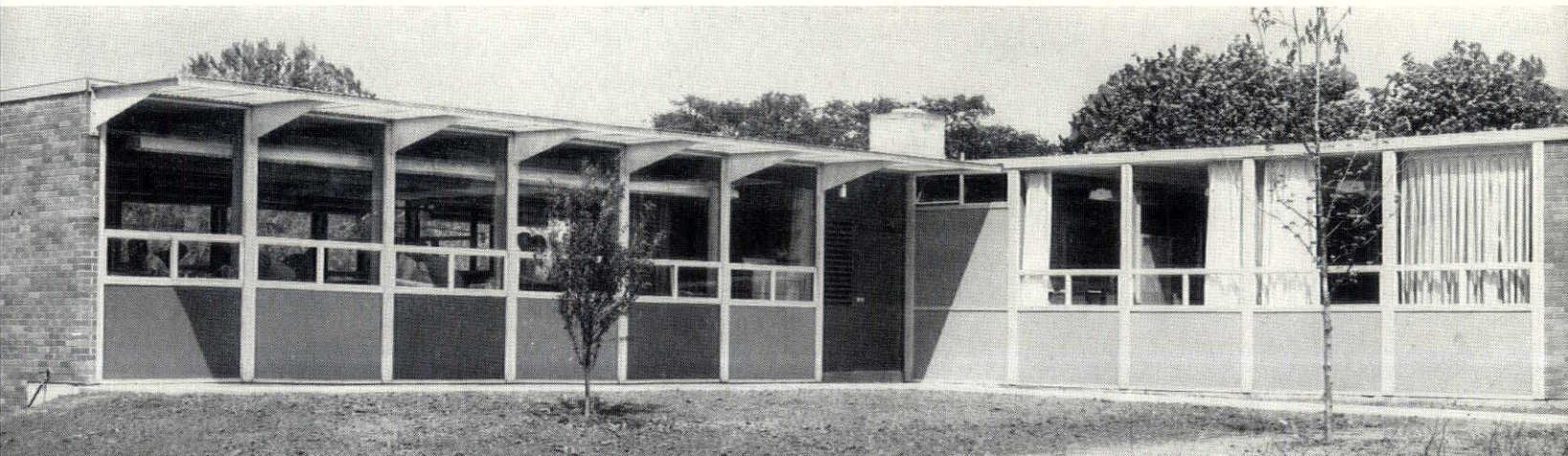

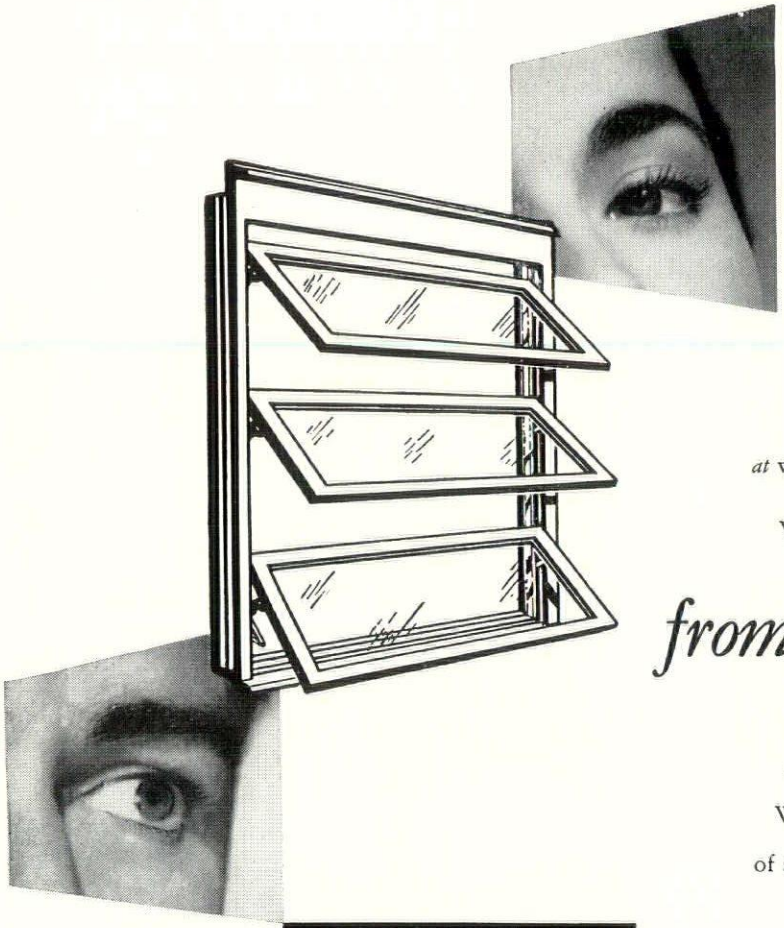

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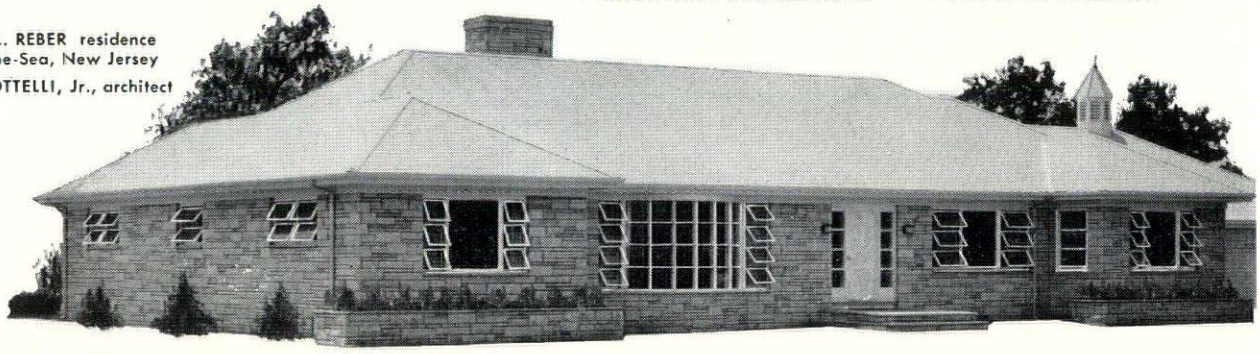
Avon-by-the-Sea, New Jersey
ROMOLO BOTTELLI, Jr., architect



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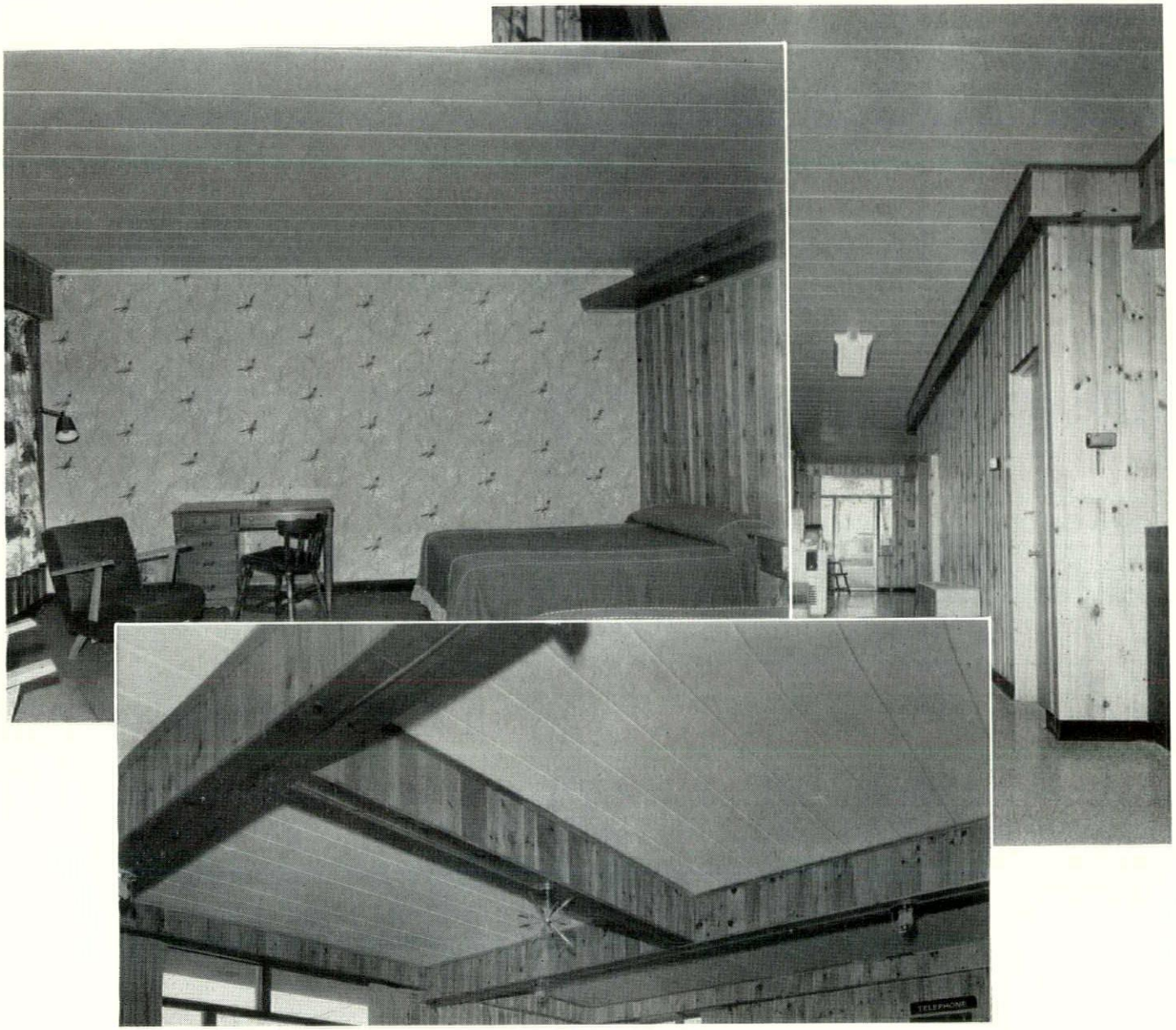

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Published 6 Times a Year

1956 CONVENTION

Lake Placid Club

Lake Placid, New York

October 25-26-27

GOLF HOUSE, LAKE PLACID CLUB

TENTATIVE PROGRAM

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24
- 2:30 P.M. — Registration
- 6:30 P.M. — Group Dinners

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25
- 9:00 A.M. — Registration
- 9:30 A.M. — Opening Session
- 1:30 P.M. — Luncheon
  - Welcome by Mayor of Lake Placid
  - Response by President Trevor W. Rogers
- 3:00 P.M. — Recreational Activities and/or Lectures
- 6:30 P.M. — President's Reception
- 7:30 P.M. — Buffet Dinner
- 9:00 P.M. — Entertainment, Music and Dancing

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26
- 9:30 A.M. — Second Session
- 1:00 P.M. — Luncheon (Speaker)
- 3:00 P.M. — Seminars
- 4:30 P.M. — Visit Exhibits
- 7:30 P.M. — Annual Banquet (Speaker)

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27
- 9:30 A.M. — Final Session
- 1:00 P.M. — Luncheon
  - Installation of Officers
- 2:00 P.M. — Awards
  - G. Morton Wolfe presiding
- 2:30 P.M. — Meeting
  - New Officers and Directors

LADIES' PROGRAM

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24
- 2:30 P.M. — Registration
- 6:30 P.M. — Group Dinners

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25
- 9:00 A.M. — Registration
- 10:00 A.M. — Visit Exhibits
- 1:30 P.M. — Luncheon
- 3:00 P.M. — Recreational Activities
- 6:30 P.M. — President's Reception
- 7:30 P.M. — Buffet Dinner
- 9:00 P.M. — Entertainment, Music and Dancing

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26
- 9:30 A.M. — Shopping
- 1:00 P.M. — Luncheon (Speaker)
- 3:00 P.M. — Planned Entertainment, Sightseeing
- 4:30 P.M. — Visit Exhibits
- 7:30 P.M. — Annual Banquet (Speaker)

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27
- 9:30 A.M. — Shopping, Sightseeing, Packing
- 1:00 P.M. — Luncheon
- 2:00 P.M. — Awards

ROOM RESERVATION REQUEST

Meeting of

NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

at LAKE PLACID CLUB, Essex County, N. Y.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25th TO SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27th, 1956

Date ....., 1956

Rates are on the American Plan, which includes meals; $16 per day per person for twin bedded rooms, $18 per day for single rooms; 15% is added to these rates to cover gratuities for bell service for check-in and check-out, including handling of hand baggage, chambermaid service and dining room service. Additional service is left to individual determination with respect to gratuities.

Room assignment procedure: Rooms will be assigned in order of receipt of application. Insofar as possible your preference will be observed. All room requests will be acknowledged by Lake Placid Club Reservation Manager.

Because of expected attendance at our meeting, it is anticipated that most of our members will be in the Clubhouse, but it may be necessary to use some of the nearby cottages for bedroom assignments, depending on the actual number attending. A limited number of living rooms (ensuite with bedrooms) are available in the Clubhouse at $15 per day additional. If you wish a living room suite, please specify.

Registration fee: A registration fee of $10 per member and $5 per guest is to be made. Your check for this fee, which goes to help cover the general costs of the Convention, MUST BE SENT WITH YOUR ROOM APPLICATION. Make checks payable to CHARLES R. ELLIS, Treas., and mail to Lake Placid Club, Essex County, New York, with this application form.

All commercial exhibitors are asked to so state and list the name of their firm, as this registration fee will not be required of commercial exhibitors who rent a display booth.

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Morning, Mid-Day, Evening — Date

after ..... meal on October .....
Morning, Mid-Day, Evening — Date

Member Name: Address: Chapter or

Member Name: Society

Guests:

IMPORTANT

Room reservations will be available beginning Monday, October 22nd and exhibit booths may be set up as early as Tuesday afternoon, October 23rd.

THE 1956 STATE CONVENTION

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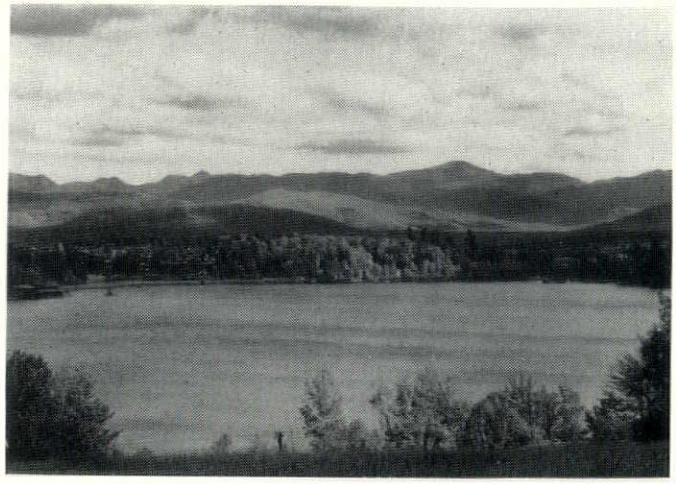


LAKE PLACID, NEW YORK

EXHIBITS

General Information

The New York State Association of Architects will hold its annual Convention at the Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, New York on October 25, 26, and 27, 1956. The Convention will be attended by many architects, draftsmen, public officials, and the general public of the area.

The Convention Committee, with the approval of the Board of Directors, wishes to make the architectural exhibit educational, inspirational, and attractive to those who will view it. To this end, the Committee will accept presentation drawings, sketches, blueprints, specifications, models, and any other exhibit a member wishes to send or bring. It is the aim of the Committee to exhibit materials which will be of interest to the profession and the public, with the thought in mind that our professional group can profit through a review of the work of its members and that the public may be better informed if they can know that the work of an architect's office has to do with many things other than the making of a picture.

In the interest of promoting a better understanding of our allied professions, the Upstate New York Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects plan to exhibit work of their Chapter members.

An exhibit of Architectural Schools work will be a feature.

Eligibility

All entries must be submitted by Registered Architects, having their principal offices in New York State. Eligibility is limited to members of the New York State Association of Architects. (This requirement does not apply to Architectural School exhibits.)

Entries may be on structures contemplated, in process of construction or completed.

No advertising or mentions of awards shall be attached to entries.

Shipping Instructions

Entries may be shipped "Express Prepaid" to: Carl W. Clark, Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, New York, and should be received by the Committee on or before October 24, 1956.

Exhibits may be mailed to Carl W. Clark, Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, New York, or may be transported to the Club by the exhibitor if preferred by him.

Rules for Submission

1. There will be no entry fee.
2. There is no restriction on the size of mounts, nor on the number of mounts or space required or desired by an exhibitor. Wall space, easels, and tables will be available for displays.
3. It is the hope of the Committee that exhibitors will keep in mind the educational nature of the program and submit such materials as will be helpful to practicing architects and draftsmen in producing work of high caliber.

Insurance

Each entrant must take care of his own insurance and liability.

Entry Returns

Entries will be returned at the close of the Convention, Express collect.

The Committee: Carl W. Clark, Chairman; Eli B. Rabineau, Co-Chairman; Daniel Schwartzman, John C. Wenrich, James D. Curtin, John D. Piedmonte, Trevor W. Rogers, J. Murray Hueber, and Frank J. Matzke.

Note: No entry fee being charged in connection with the architectural exhibit an entry blank is not made a part of the notice. It is necessary that the Committee know the type of exhibit proposed by an entrant and that some idea of space requirement and type of mounting be given so that proper arrangements can be made as to tables, easels, and wall space requirements. To this end, all exhibitors should notify the Exhibit Committee on or before October 15, 1956 regarding the character and extent of their exhibits.

COBBLESTONE ARCHITECTURE

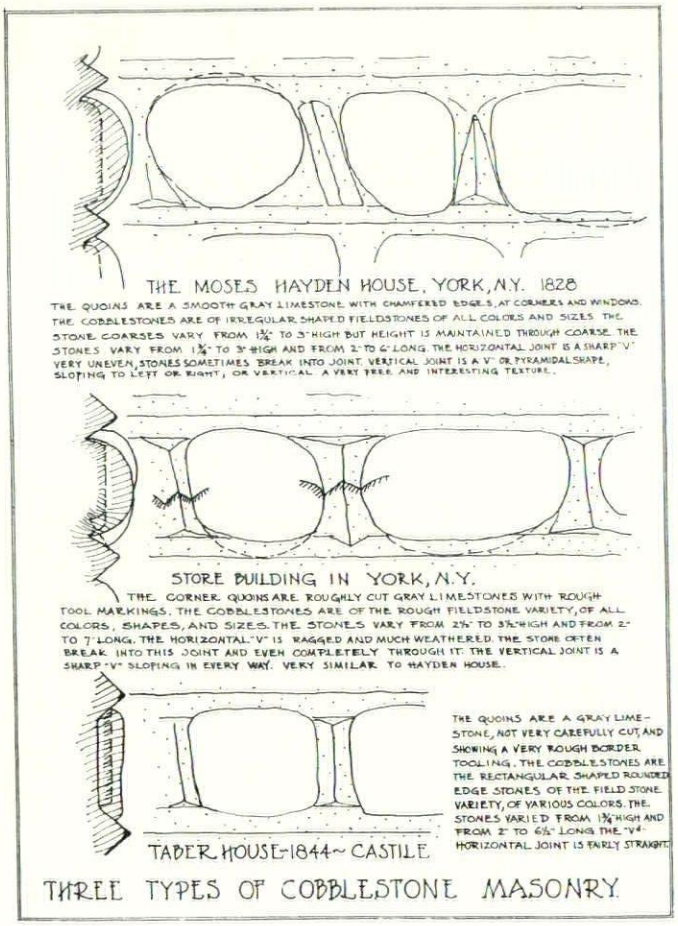
Fourth Installment

By Carl F. Schmidt, *Architect*

In the cobblestone area the story still persists that this type of masonry construction was the secret of a group of men who moved about the countryside and erected cobblestone houses. It reminds one of the stories of the "commacini" builders. How stories like these originate and why they continue to be retold is difficult to understand. Especially when the evidence clearly indicates that many masons were employed at this craft. There was nothing secret about it in Europe where we find similar work in France and England. Near Dieppe there are sections of old city walls dating back to the fifteenth century that have similar stone masonry.

A careful examination of the drawings, showing the cross-sections of the cobblestone courses in various buildings, indicates a wide variety of techniques in laying the stones and building up the horizontal and vertical joints.

In many of the cross-road hamlets or local areas, the masons developed peculiar features or used certain details that did not spread beyond the point of origination. If a group of traveling masons were responsible for all the cobblestone buildings, these peculiarities would have been used by them in other localities.



In many of the cross-road hamlets or local areas, the masons developed peculiar features or used certain details that did not spread beyond the point of origination. If a group of traveling masons were responsible for all the cobblestone buildings, these peculiarities would have been used by them in other localities.

For instance in Sodus and Alton a mason built up his walls making use of white stones. In the Fellows House he laid the front wall with five courses of red lake-washed stones and a course of white lake-washed stones and the stones were graded from large stones at the grade to small stones in the peak of the gable. The front wall of the Upson House was built with alternating bands of red and white sandstones, consisting of two courses of red and two courses of white stones. Near Alton he built a church in which the front wall was built of alternating bands of red and white stones, the bands consisting of four courses of each.

In Childs, and on the Kent Road we find a group of houses, no doubt the work of one man or a group of men who did not like the idea of emphasizing the horizontal mortar joint. He laid the stones in horizontal rows but formed a concave depression around each stone. A pattern similar to this, but larger in scale, is to be seen in parts of the basement walls of Chartres Cathedral. The result is an all-over pattern with highlights and shadows on each stone and in the depression surrounding the stones. In this same group of houses the mason used a four inch brick header course over each window.

Another interesting group of cobblestone houses are to be found at the south end of Clover Road and Tobin Road near Rochester. Here the quoins at the corners, the sides of the window and door openings, the flat or segmented arches over the windows and doors are made of red brick. The vertical lines of the brick at the corners of the house and on each side of the doors and windows give the house a decided vertical appearance in spite of the horizontal stone courses and mortar joints. These houses are very similar in spirit to some of the fine work of the English Regency.

Scattered over the entire cobblestone area are found individual examples of cobblestone masonry where the mason used some particular detail, or mannerism on one house only. In a house just outside of Albion the mason laid three courses of oval shaped stones in a herring-bone pattern just under the bed moulding of the main cornice. It makes a very pleasing band around the house.

The mason who built the Blodget House, on Ridge Road, used flat, oval-shaped stones about eight inches long and one inch thick, set vertically, to form the arches over the windows. The mortar joint between the stones was about one inch thick, wide enough so that the stones could be slightly battered to form a flat arch. In the same house the mason laid a course of thin stones flatwise between every second or third

row of regular size cobblestones. The stones were from one-half to one inch thick and from three to six inches long. These and many other details were so successful that it is difficult to understand why they were not repeated.

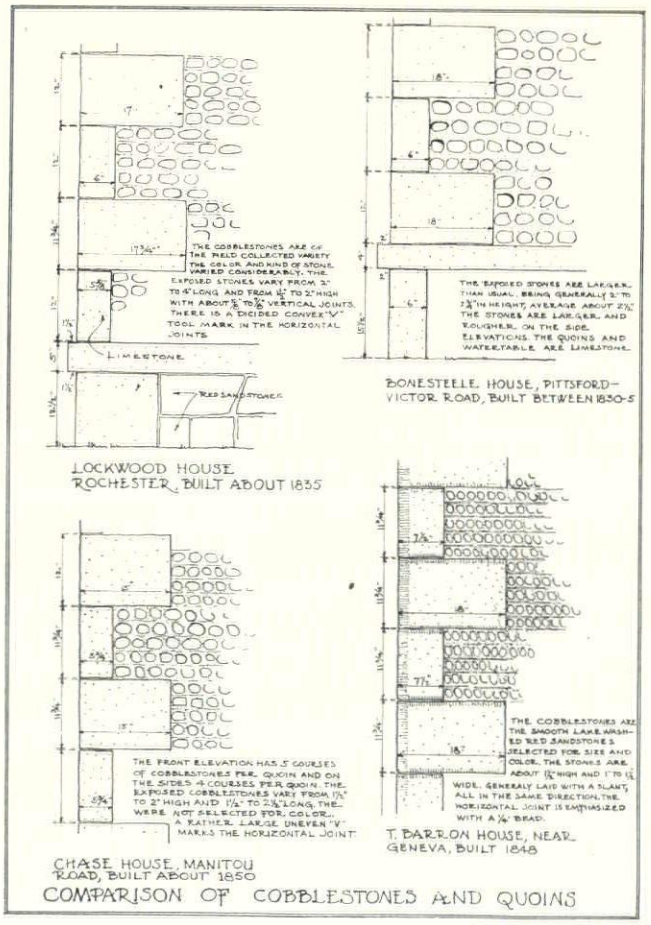
Cobblestone buildings were primarily a farm or village type of construction. Rochester, in the center of the area had originally three such buildings within the present city limits, only one house remains today. We do not find the sophisticated elegance of the large eastern cities in cobblestone architecture but there are many interesting details, a feeling for proportion and fenestration, and a sense of scale that makes for quality and dignity so lacking in present day building.

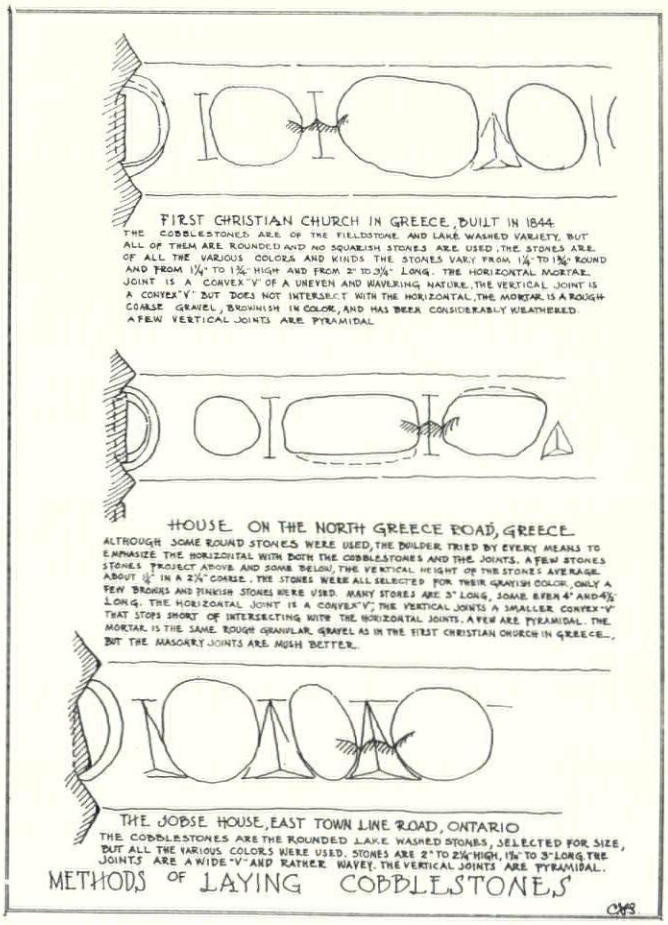
Some of the occupants of these houses complain that the walls sweat and that wallpaper and paint peel from the walls. This sometimes occurs in houses where the builders applied the plastering directly to the stone exterior walls. Whenever they furred the interior side of the exterior walls with wood strips these troubles were avoided. In a few instances masons built a double wall or a wall with an air space. One especially interesting example is the Brininstool House, built in 1831, on the East River Road outside of Rochester. Not only did the mason provide an air space in the eighteen inch thick exterior walls but under the stone sill of each second story window he laid a loose stone. There is no mortar around the stone and the opening connects to the air space, providing ventilation for the air space.

The cobblestone era extended from 1825 to 1860, and during these years three styles of architecture flourished in this region. Some very interesting Post-

Colonial work was done as late as 1835, while the Greek Revival Style was very popular from 1820 to 1850. The Victorian Style made its appearance in these parts after 1845. Therefore, we find cobblestone houses built in all three styles, although at least three-quarters of them are built in the Greek Revival Style or some of their details are influenced by the Greek Revival.

(Continued on Page 34.)

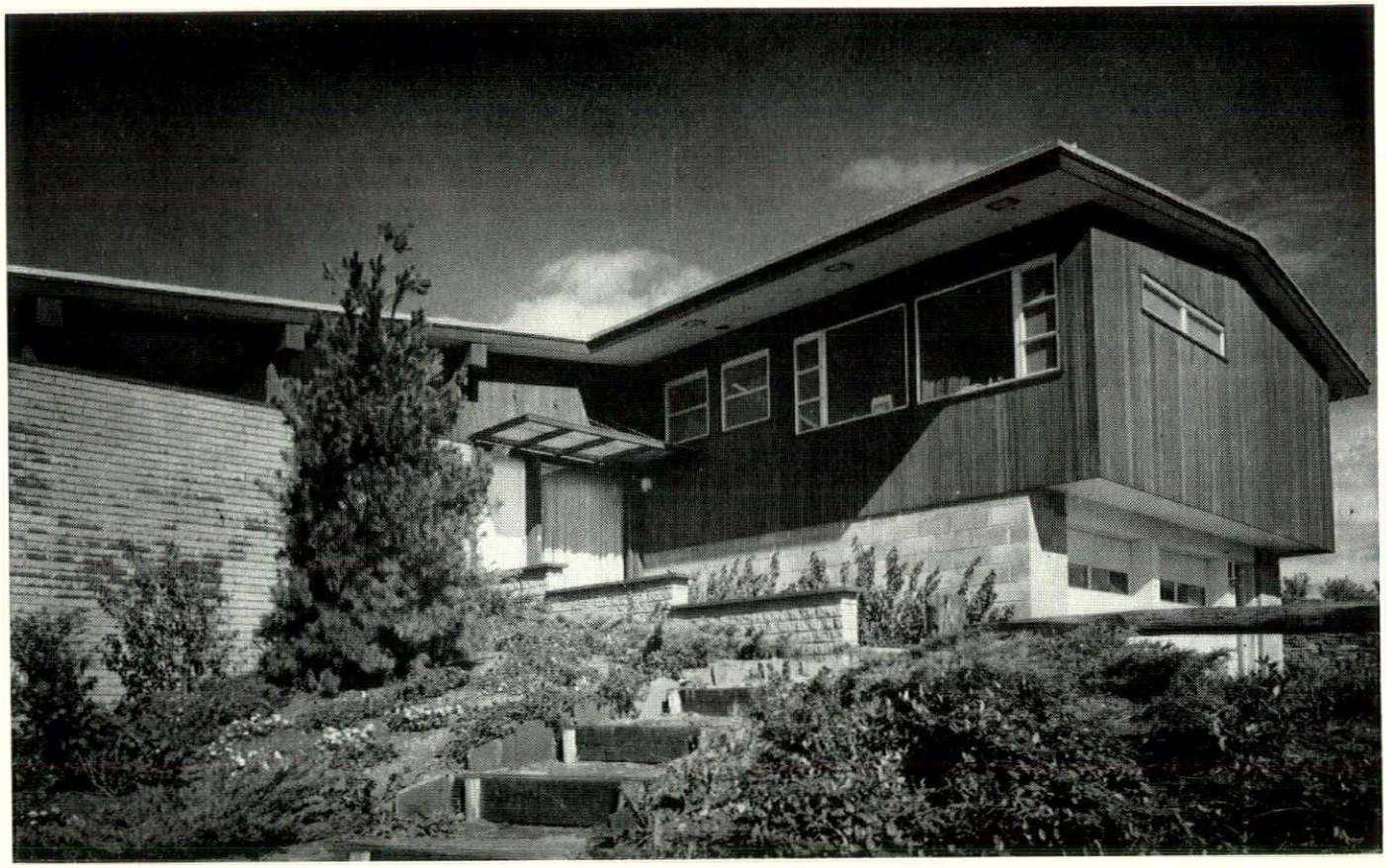




RESIDENCE FOR MR. AND MRS. EUGENE GREENHOUSE

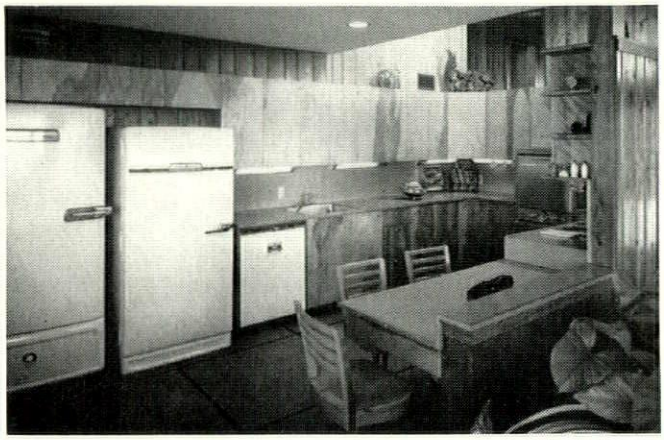
MOHAWK VIEW, COLONIE, N. Y.

ALBERT HARTHEIMER, *Architect*



This is a residence for the Greenhouse family, Eugene and Hilma, their children Kurt, seven; Jeffry, five; Bruce, three. They have seven and one-half acres beautifully situated on the top of a hill overlooking the Mohawk River. Their principal view is to the northwest.

Their house was designed for family living in the Greenhouse way, and to take advantage of the view and the site. There is a beautiful view of the Mohawk River and valley from the living room, deck, dining, laundry, kitchen, bath, master bedroom, and playroom. There is a delightful close-up view of the landscape, fields and trees from the other bedrooms and entry.



One can enter or leave the house from each level; the land is only a step away, from the boys' room at the high level, from the kitchen, living room and entry at the second level, from the garage at the third level, and from the playroom at the low level.

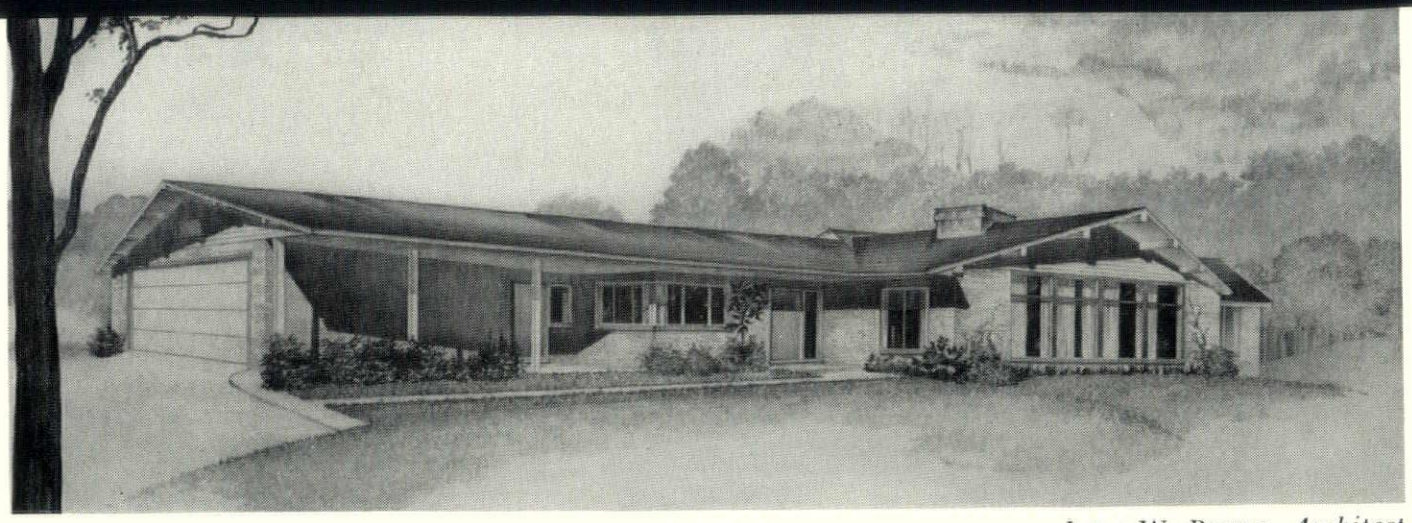
The builder was Andrew H. Ruth. There are 1,900 square feet on the upper two levels.

The construction is: concrete block foundation walls, concrete basement floors, wood frame construction throughout, roof rafters are the ceiling as well, and so all ceilings are sloped. All beams are exposed. The house is finished inside in wood. Philippine Mahogany plywood with redwood trim and one wall of rockface concrete block in the living room. Kitchen, laundry, dining, hall, entry, and boys' bedroom are finished in ¾" tongue and groove V joint, vertical larch panels. Spare bedroom is finished in birch; master bedroom in Philippine Mahogany. The exterior of the house is redwood and rockface concrete block. Floors are vinyl tile throughout except baths which are ceramic tile, and entry which is slate. Ceilings are mineral acoustical tile. The roofing is 5-ply built-up with white marble chip.

The house is heated and cooled by circulating air.

ON THE COVER

Residence of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Greenhouse, Mohawk View, Colonie, New York. Albert S. Hartheimer, Architect.



JOHN W. BRIGGS, *Architect*

RESIDENCE FOR DR. AND MRS. J. R. KELLY

Situated on a hillside looking southeast over the Hornell countryside is the first of a tract of larger homes placed on spacious lots.

Approaching the entrance via a flagstone walk, one passes the California inspired colonnades of the open terrace and enters the foyer, the flagstone still leading on into the cherry-paneled living room. This room has exposed beams directing the eye toward the floor length windows which in any season present a scenic view of the valley. This view is further expanded beyond the central fireplace unit serving the study.

The bedroom wing, an entirely separate unit elevated and isolated by a short stairway and consists of three bedrooms and two complete baths, designed specifically for the use of a family with two (????) children.

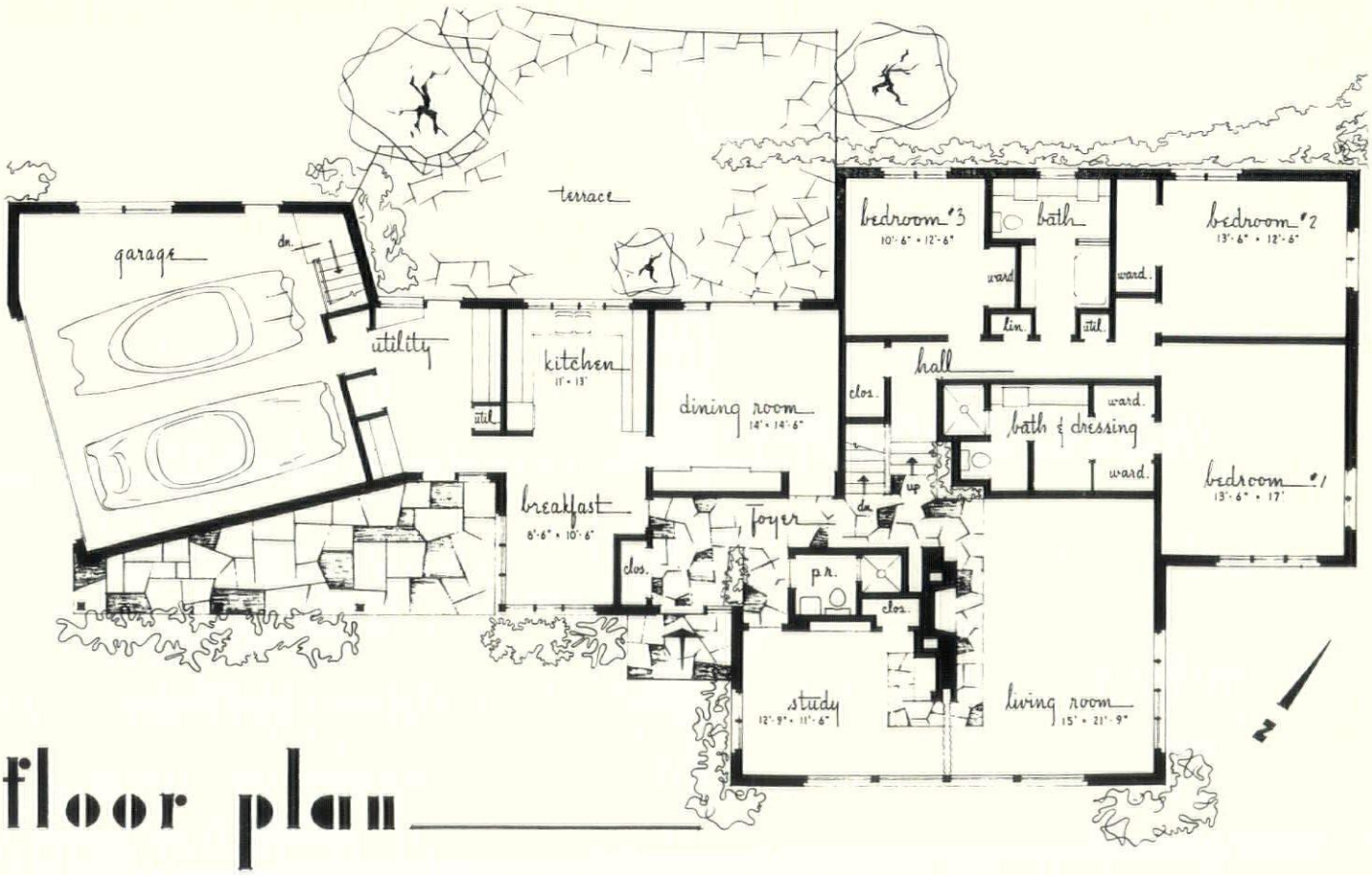
Beneath this area is a large recreation area easily accessible for informal entertaining or children's hobbies.

Directly opposite the foyer is the dining room opening onto the rear, protected terrace, inviting outdoor dining, as well, and forming an easy (syn.) transition from indoors to outdoors in the newest trend toward house-to-site planning.

The kitchen is finished in dark wood and is so placed that service to either the dining room or breakfast area is easily accomplished.

Perhaps the feature most interesting to harassed housewives is the utility area which serves as a laundry room, mudroom and traffic area, the last of these being the common fault of many kitchens.

Lastly, the two-car garage set at an angle provides more than the normal storage area for garden tools, workbench area and basement access.



floor plan

HAMILTON HOMES

OSWEGO, N. Y.

VEDDER & CURTIN, A.I.A., *Architects*
407 S. Warren Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
N. A. ROTUNNO, A.S.L.A.
Site Planner and Landscape Architect
120 Dorset Road, Syracuse, N. Y.
ROBSON & WOESE, INC., *Consulting Engineers*
2030 Erie Blvd., E., Syracuse, N. Y.

Surveys made by the Oswego Housing Authority established that there was in that community a large number of families housed in sub-standard dwellings, and that there was little, or no prospect, of proper shelter being made available. A Contract for Loan and Subsidy was accordingly executed by the City of Oswego and the New York State Division of Housing in 1953 to provide for the construction of a low rent public housing project, and also for slum clearance.

Several sites were given thorough consideration. The site finally selected consists of approximately 9.22 acres in the southeast area of the city. Except for five obsolete dwellings, this site was in an unimproved area.

The Project consists of 16 dwelling unit structures and an Administration Building. The dwelling unit structures are organized in four groups, each with their own play area, drying yards and tenant service facilities. The distribution of dwelling unit types is as follows:

TYPE	*OCCUPANTS*	*NO.*
B	1-2 persons	8
C	2 persons	12
E	3 persons	12
F	3-4 persons	42
H	5 persons	8
I	5-6 persons	24
K	7-8 persons	8
I Special	5-6 persons	1
F (Handicapped)	3-4 persons	1
	Total	116

The typical dwelling unit consists of a full basement, first and second floor, each having its own service entrance and living room entrance. In accordance with the policy of the State Division of Housing, all State projects provide facilities for a physically handicapped tenant, the number of these facilities being in proportion to the size of the project. Hamilton Homes contains one such unit, the design of which incorporates special features in regard to kitchen arrangement, bathroom facilities, door widths and the use of ramps rather than steps, so that the physically handicapped person can not only live conveniently, but also carry on the usual housework from a wheel chair.

The construction of the dwelling units consists of concrete footings, masonry block foundations and brick veneer super construction. Where the room area requirements are such that the second floor is larger than the requirements of the first floor, overhangs treated in wood clapboard were incorporated in the design. Champlain brick was used on the exteriors, variation being obtained by the use of a very light range in the areas immediately under the second floor overhangs. This variation in brick color, plus a varied use of color on wood clapboard, trim and entrance doors, has resulted in dwellings completely removed from the usual "regimented" character often typical of these projects.

From the initial planning, it was determined that a sufficient amount should be set aside to insure that the project would have proper landscape treatment. The landscaping is now being installed, and the benefits of this initial decision, as well as the well studied landscaped design, are evident.

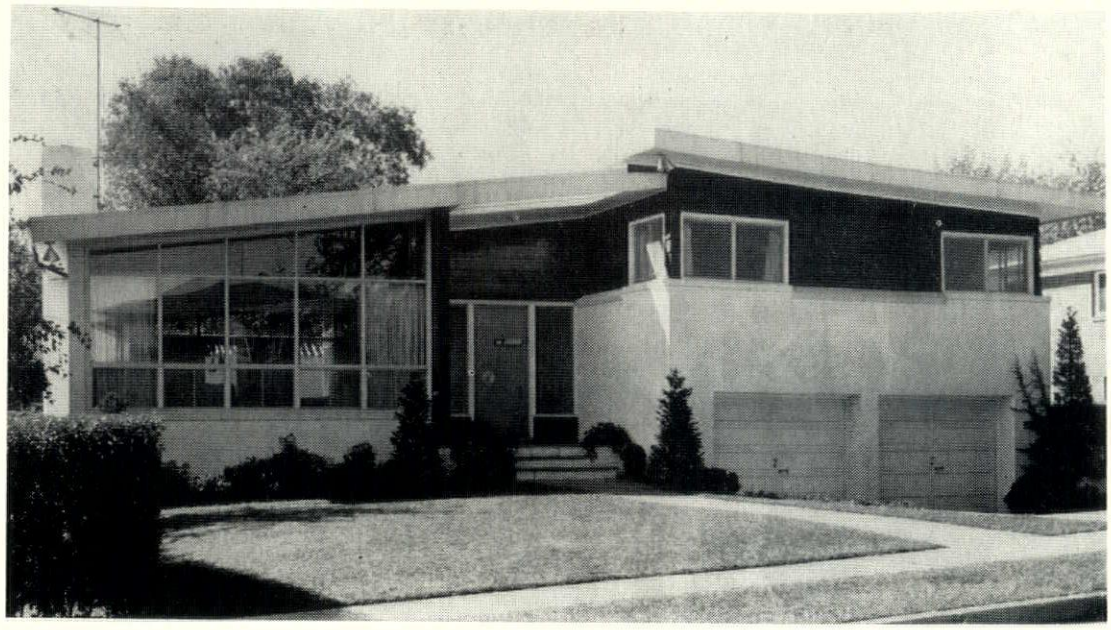
As the result of a comprehensive survey made by the Architects and Consulting Engineers, the Project provides a gas, forced warm air furnace for each dwelling unit. Master metering is provided for all gas, electricity and water.

The Administration Building is a one story structure containing Office, Maintenance and Tenants' social areas. Each can be used independently of the other, and the tenants' area can be used in conjunction with outdoor facilities.

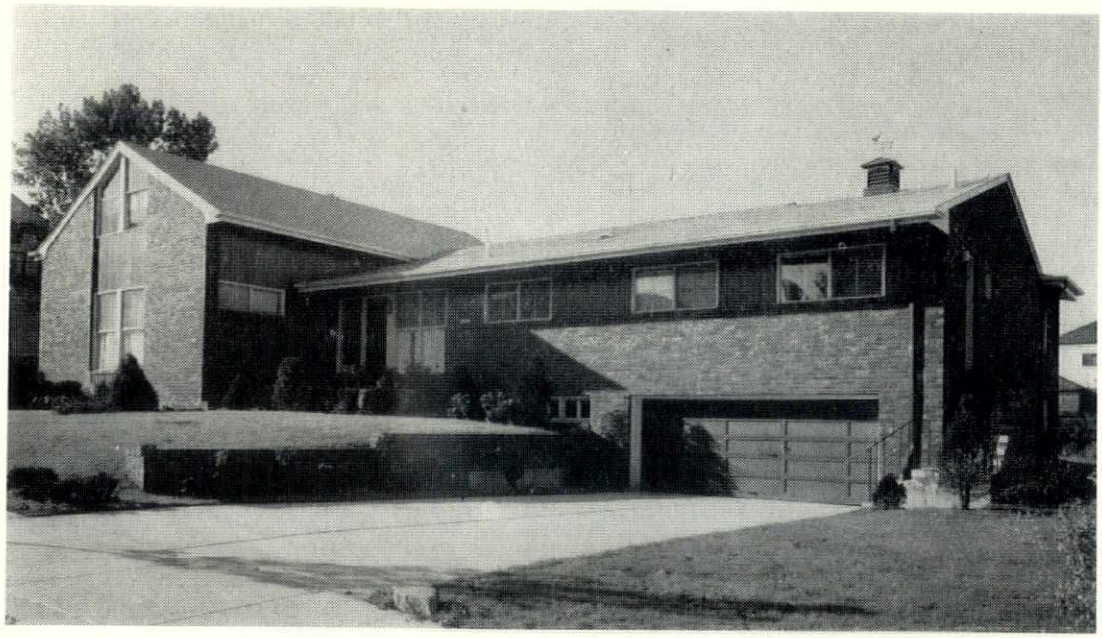
RESIDENCE FOR DR. BEN STEIN

BEECHHURST, NEW YORK

SIMEON HELLER, *Architect*



Dr. Ben Stein's split-level residence at 168-14 12th Road, Beechhurst, is located within 200 feet of Little Neck Bay, with a view from the combination living room - dining room looking out over the water of the bay. A large window, similar to the one on the living room front of the structure, faces the rear terrace and gardens. Built of brick and redwood siding on the exterior, the living room - dining room - foyer area has a studio-type ceiling with exposed wood beams. The split-level design takes advantage of the sloping site with bedrooms on the upper level to secure maximum privacy.



RESIDENCE FOR SAMUEL PALLEY

JAMAICA, NEW YORK

STANLEY KLEIN, *Architect*

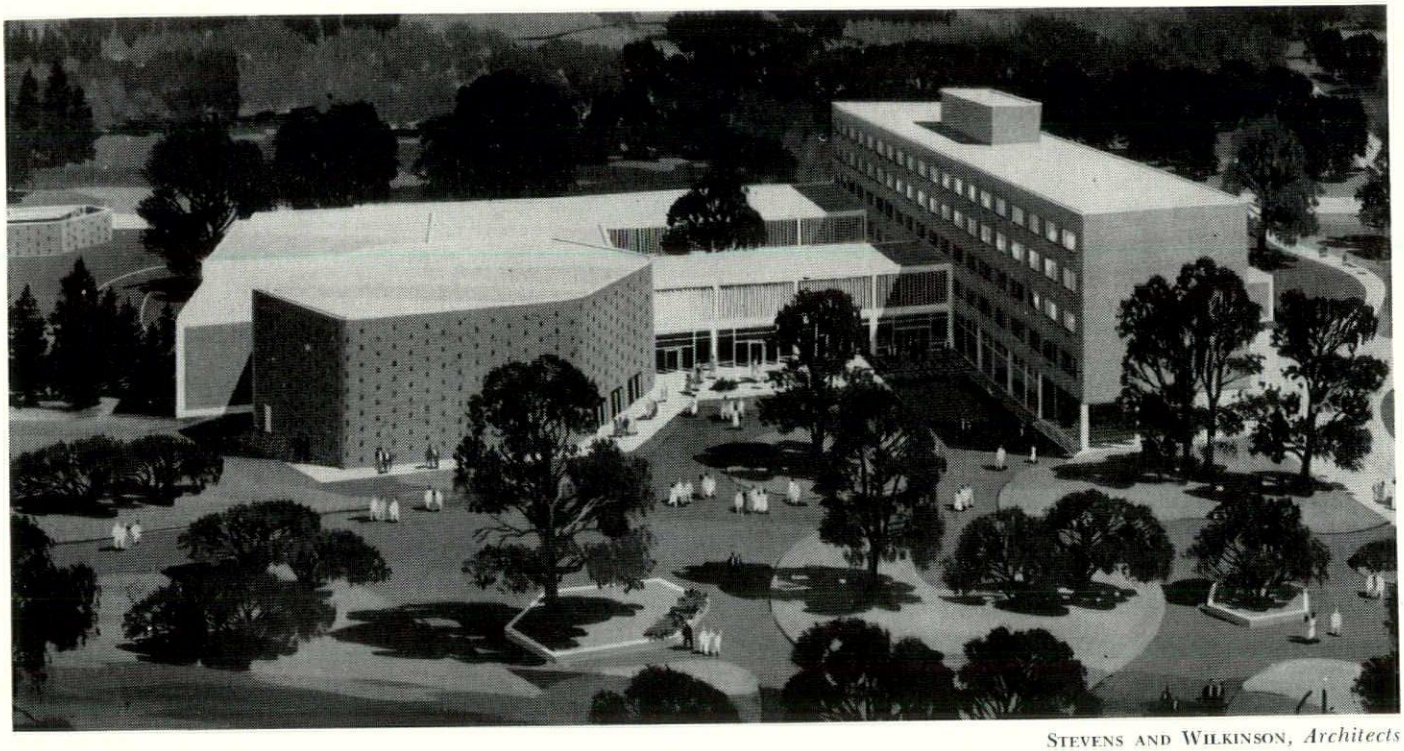
The air-conditioned eight-room residence of Samuel Palley at 82-26 190th Street, Jamaica, is constructed on a wide plot 98.5′ x 100′, with the dwelling itself being 76′8″ wide by 43′10″ deep. A slope to the street level enabled the architect to take advantage of the terrain to locate the garage under a wing of the building.

A combination living room - dining room on the first floor has a ceiling height of 10′6″. The two rooms are separated by a fireplace, both rooms having window walls overlooking the rear garden. There is also a large den, combination kitchen and dinette, three bedrooms and two baths, maid's room and bath, and laundry. The second floor consists of a study, bedroom, and bathroom.

The interior view from the entrance encompasses a curved stairway and a two-story ceiling height extending from the first floor to the ceiling of the second floor, giving the impression of a two-story house, although this is essentially a ranch dwelling.

ADULT EDUCATION BUILDING

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA



STEVENS AND WILKINSON, *Architects*

The most complete structure ever designed exclusively for adult education is currently under construction on the campus of the University of Georgia, oldest state chartered university in the country. The facility which will house the Georgia Center for Continuing Education will open here early this fall, Dr. O. C. Aderhold, University President, announced today.

The cost of this 2½ million dollar structure is being shared by the State and the W. K. Kellogg Foundation of Battle Creek, Michigan. Georgia is providing $1,100,000 and the Foundation has granted $1,690,000 for construction and $500,000 for five years' operating expenses.

Designed by Atlanta architects, Stevens & Wilkinson, the Center will function as a hub of adult education, not only in Georgia, but for the entire Southeastern United States. Because of the unusual nature of the building and the programs to be offered here, the Center is expected to have far reaching influence on adult education programs throughout the nation.

The Georgia Center for Continuing Education will not be a school in the traditional sense, since there will be no set curriculum, Dr. Hugh B. Masters, its Director, observed.

He noted that "this will be a dynamic educational instrument using the most modern methods of communications to help adults solve problems encountered in daily living, whether they be business, professional, industrial, agricultural or social. We hope to have our facilities used by organizations and individuals from all over the United States."

Dr. Masters explained that the Center will maintain a flexible program of conferences, institutes, seminars and short courses on any subject for which there is a need and sufficient interest. These meetings will vary in length from one day to one month.

The building will present a striking picture. Although contemporary in design, it is constructed of materials which blend with the older and traditional campus structures, according to architect, James R. Wilkinson.

What makes this Center different from other adult education schools is the completeness of its facilities, all integrated into one functional structure, utilizing the most advanced developments in this field.

Educational facilities are housed in a two-story academic section. Instead of the traditional classrooms, this section contains academic suites, conference and seminar rooms. Other special facilities include a 450 seat hexagonally shaped auditorium with furniture arrangement similar to the U. N. General Assembly; professionally equipped radio, television and motion picture studios, a library, lounges and exhibit areas.

Adjoining the academic section will be a five-story hotel-restaurant wing which can accommodate 300 persons. Participants in programs at the Center will be housed in this unit. Closed circuit radio and television programs related to current conferences will be piped into every room.

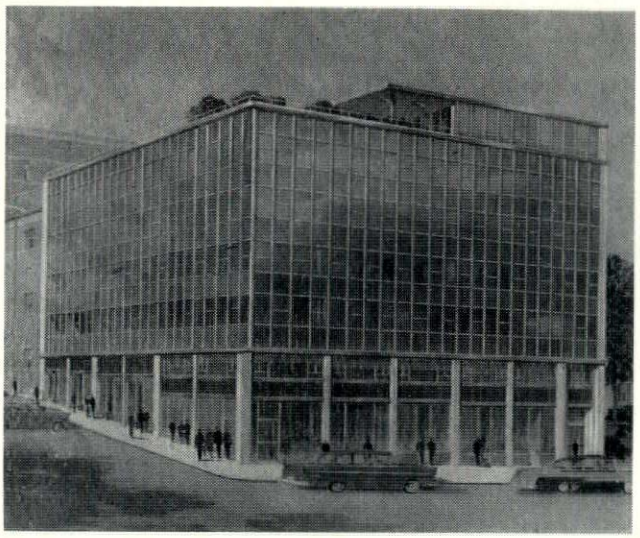
The Center is planning to operate a non-commercial television broadcasting station on channel 8. The University's application to the FCC calls for one of the largest and most powerful education installations in the United States. Its proposed 1000 foot tower will provide a class A signal over an area including metropolitan Atlanta, Georgia's most populous area.

The Georgia Center is the second building and by far the most advanced to be designed as an integrated facility for adult education. The first was built on the campus of Michigan State University by the Kellogg Foundation in 1951 and has established a noted precedent for its success in adult education. Many innovations and advances since the previous building was opened are being incorporated into the new Center.

Conferences already scheduled for 1957 include the Georgia Press Association in February, and the National Extension Meeting in May.

HYATT OFFICE BUILDING . . . . . ST. GEORGE, STATEN ISLAND

EGGERS AND HIGGINS, *Architects*



Rendering by Eggers and Higgins, Architects, 100 East 42nd Street, showing the building at Hyatt Street and Stuyvesant Place, Staten Island, as it will look when Elsworth B. Buck completes enlargements and remodeling. The entire building, including the existing two stories, will be faced on the exterior with a "window wall" of heat-resistant green-tinted glass and opaque glass spandrels of similar color.

A new addition to the Staten Island skyline will be erected shortly at Hyatt Street and Stuyvesant Place, St. George, in the Civic Center directly across the street from Borough Hall and the Richmond County Courthouse. There Elsworth B. Buck plans to enlarge and remodel the present two-story corner structure into a modern, 6-story and penthouse office building. Eggers and Higgins, Architects, 100 East 42nd Street, New York City, have designed the new construction to utilize fully the existing structure, thus permitting occupancy by present tenants during the entire construction period.

In announcing plans for the new construction, Mr. Buck revealed that the four new upper floors will be completely air conditioned and will contain 25,000 square feet of rentable floor area. The entire building, including the existing portion, will be faced on the exterior with a "window wall" composed of heat resistant green-tinted glass and opaque glass spandrels of similar color. The building will have two hydraulic elevators for the convenience of tenants.

Mr. Buck stated that steel has already been ordered and that erection of the framework should start the first of the year. Murray D. Hetherington of Chicago is the Associate Architect. Throop & Feiden are the structural engineers, and Scott A. Spencer the mechanical. Renting agent is L. W. Horton of Moffatt & Schwab, Staten Island.

BRONZE PLAQUE AWARD FOR APARTMENTS

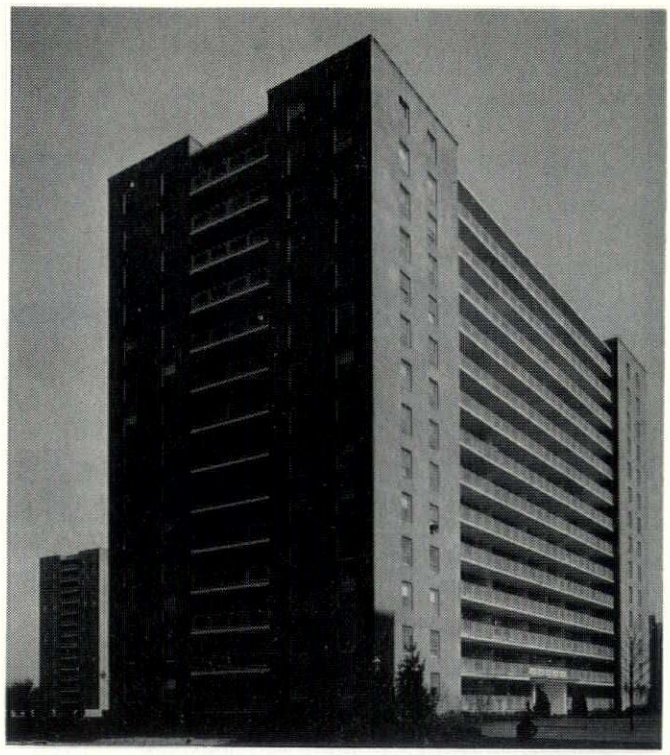
QUEENS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

PHILIP BIRNBAUM, *Architect*

Park City at 63rd Road and Queens Boulevard, Forest Hills North, is the nation's first high-rise multiple dwelling featuring twin exterior corridors, offering for the first time Park Avenue conveniences at white-collar rentals. Private terraces and positive through-ventilation are provided for every apartment. All rooms, except kitchens, open onto private terraces. Fireproof radiant heated exterior corridors replace dark, musty and poorly ventilated interior public halls.

A 16 percent building coverage is amazingly low for an urban location within a single fare zone, guaranteeing the maximum of light and sun. Garage facilities are provided for 75 percent of the families.

The facades are a straightforward expression of the plans, being esthetic, most dynamic, yet in perfect harmony with the neighborhood. This new concept of housing goes far beyond mere shelter, its progressive plan breaking with tradition to provide a more gracious way of life.



lenroc stone

Architecturally Distinctive

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Our Architectural Staff will gladly assist you in detailing information or budget estimates.

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Write for Full Color Brochure and Estimating and Detailing Bulletins

LENROC SAWED-BED ASHLAR:
Sawed Multiple Rise Ashlar
Low cost—Minimum Hand-cutting

LENROC SEAM FACE BONDED ASHLAR:
Our Finest Squared Rubble Stone
All natural seam faces

LENROC DIMENSION BLUESTONE:
Sills, treads, copings, flooring, etc.
Variety of machine finishes

LENROC FLAGSTONE:
Natural Cleft Surface with Variegated Color
All dimensions and sizes

LENROC PANELWALL:
Thin stone panels insulated for curtain walls
Anchored to conventional masonry backup systems

LENROC STONE REPRESENTATIVES

Albany, N. Y.	Adam Ross Cut Stone Co., Inc.
Amsterdam, N. Y.	Grieme Lumber Co.
Auburn, N. Y.	Maloney Lumber & Supply Corp.
Binghamton, N. Y.	Binghamton Standard Materials Corp.
Buffalo, N. Y.	John H. Black Company
Corning, N. Y.	Corning Building Co.
Elmira, N. Y.	Harris, McHenry & Baker
Liberty, N. Y.	Sullivan County Building Materials Co.
Odessa, N. Y.	Cotton-Hanlon
Oneonta, N. Y.	L. P. Butts
Paramus, N. J.	Bergen Bluestone Co.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Hudson Valley Block Co.
Rochester, N. Y.	Hutchison-Rathbun, Inc.
Rome, N. Y.	Prossner & Sons, Inc.
Syracuse, N. Y.	D. J. Salisbury, Inc.
Utica, N. Y.	N. D. Peters & Co.
Watertown, N. Y.	Cushman Builders Supply Co., Inc.
West Hempstead, N. Y.	Lawlor Stone, Inc.
White Plains, N. Y.	Mills Cut Stone Co., Inc.

See our CATALOG in Sweet's Architectural File 4c/Fi

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BUILDING FOR THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Part IV

THE STATE OFFICES

HARLEY J. MCKEE

In tracing the history of the building erected to house the state offices, one encounters a number of names by which it was known. The legislative act authorizing its construction refers simply to a public building, the account book names it Publick Offices, and the vouchers also mention State Offices, Secretary's Office, and Building for the Secretary's & Other Offices. After about 1815 it was generally called State Hall; when a new building was erected to provide enlarged facilities around 1840, and the offices moved to it, this one became the Old State Hall and housed the State Museum until 1858. In 1870 the building with which we are concerned became known officially as Geological Hall. Its appearance at that time is indicated by the sketch after an illustration in "History of the County of Albany, N. Y., from 1609 to 1886," by Howell and Tenney. It stood at the corner of Lodge and State Streets in Albany, and originally contained offices of the Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, and Surveyor-General. For a time the Executive Chamber was also located here, and the Legislature is said to have held some sessions in the building before the completion of the Capitol, according to Howell and Tenney.

The papers which the Onondaga Historical Association saved from destruction in a paper mill offer a remarkably complete documentation of the construction, repairs, and alterations of this state office building. Five commissioners were named by the Legislature to look after the construction:—Philip Schuyler, Abraham Ten Broeck, Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Daniel Hale and Teunis Ts. Van Vechten. The last named kept the accounts, received money, made purchases and payments, for which he received two per cent of the cost of the work as his compensation. Incidentally, the 190 pounds, 18 shillings, 6 pence he received was also added into the cost of the work upon which his percentage was based! The total cost of building was 9,596 pounds, 5 shillings and 1 penny, equivalent to a little less than $25,000.

The architect was William Sanders, who died during the course of construction. His last work day was August 5, 1797, and a voucher of September 27 refers to his death in addition to itemizing his services. "To Mr. Sanders's attendance on the board making Designs, Bills of scantling, etc. — $50.00." "Setting out Ground for cellar floor — $4.00; ditto for Foundations and Journey to Troy — $5.00." 67 days of superintendence are noted, at $4.00 per day; this makes the compensation for his architectural work $327.00. He certified the delivery of some lime and ashlar, but the greater number of such certifications was by John G. Ruby, who was paid 10 pounds ($25.00) per month. Daniel Hale, one of the commissioners, also certified a number of deliveries.

The master mason was Emanuel C. Quinn, who contracted for and directed the masonry labor. Materials were purchased by Teunis Van Vechten, for this as well as other parts of the work. Masons worked a six-day week, and were paid weekly. Their rate was 7 shillings per day on the foundations and 11 shillings on the superstructure. Common laborers were also paid weekly. Carpenters, on the other hand, were paid monthly or at longer intervals, and received a rate of 12 shillings per day ($1.50). There is no indication that anyone supervised them. The names of three carpenters predominate:—John Forrest, Alexander Forsyth and Peter Melhench. Iron nails and hardware were furnished by Peter Furlong and Samuel Hill.

Progress of construction can easily be approximated. The architect staked out for foundations on May 19, 1797, after several days of work had been done on clearing and leveling off the site. By July 6 the foundation walls were complete. Late in August floor joists were being delivered, and on October 23 the delivery of rafters, king posts and wall plates would indicate that the roof could have been on before winter. Other references point to the same conclusion — delivery of boards, "black plates" (roofing tin) from New York, and the accounts of carpentry work. By the middle of November work had slowed down greatly, and planks and bricks were being piled up and covered for winter. Carpentry and masonry work resumed late in April of 1798, painting and glazing were being done from June on, hardware was installed from October through December, and the building was virtually complete by the end of the year. The finishing touch is indicated in a voucher dated March 12, 1799; "The bearer Pompey has been employed in scraping and clearing the six chimneys of the State Building from mortar and other obstructions collected in the building of the House, for which he charges four shillings each." Pompey the sweep could not sign his name to acknowledge payment; he made his "X" mark.

Building operations were not without their troubles. S. Van Rensselaer neglected to notify a Mr. Witteek that he had given permission for sand to be taken from a certain place, and received this complaint in a letter from the commissioners: "In consequence of the conversation which we had with you on the subject of riding sand from your seat for making the mortar for the public offices, to which you were pleased to grant your permission, we directed the master workmen to send up carts for that purpose, and after some days riding and employing two men for a week to clear away the ground we are informed that Mr. Witteek has positively forbid the continuance, and has fenced in the place from which it was taken. Mr. Quin, the master mason, informs us that there is no other place that affords sand of a quality sufficiently good to answer his purpose . . ." Another trouble was damage to the property adjoining on the east, owned by George Merchant, and the State had to pay "the Sum of one hundred and sixty two Dollars and fifty cents in full for his Damages sustained by laying the Foundation of the public Building in State Street in the City of Albany lower than that of his House in consequence whereof the Walls of his House have been fractured and otherwise impaired."

AN ARCHITECT LOOKS AT THE SHOPPING CENTER OF THE FUTURE

MORRIS KETCHUM, JR.

The suburban shopping center of the future will house every variety of goods and service now found on downtown Main Street – all under one roof in an atmosphere of Springtime climate and easy, fast, comfortable "one-stop" shopping, predicts architect, Morris Ketchum, Jr., a specialist in store planning and member of the New York architectural firm of Ketchum, Gina & Sharp.

The past five years have seen a remarkable growth in shopping centers all over the country, both in quantity and design. Mr. Ketchum, whose firm has designed such nationally known shopping centers as those at Princeton, N. J. and Framingham, Mass., believes this logical result of the motorized age and the downtown congestion in our cities is still in an early stage. The earlier planners studied Main Street and its collection of stores and transplanted what they learned to the suburbs. Therefore, up until now, the evolution of shopping centers has resulted in converting a slice of Main Street into a merchandising island surrounded by parking space. This was the objective five years ago, and Mr. Ketchum feels that it has been achieved.

The first wave of trial, error and accomplishment is over. The shopping centers of the present were designed to accommodate customers, he predicts. Planners have learned how to separate pedestrian, service and automobile traffic, where to put cars and trucks, and how to keep the whole operation within a reasonable acreage. Now, with concentration beginning in a new direction – on the customer – shopping centers are beginning to evolve retail selling ideas independent of Main Street, says Mr. Ketchum.

Although this evolution will take a few years before an ultimate "shopper's paradise" is in existence, Mr. Ketchum points out that many centers are already being planned around the country which incorporate many advanced techniques for increasing the comfort and convenience of shoppers. One such advance is to provide "indoor-outdoor" shopping by means of air-conditioning enclosed walks and malls. A constant temperature year 'round is maintained throughout the center – all under one roof – and the customer can shop everywhere in perfect Springtime weather from the time she leaves her car and enters the shopping concourse.

Several complete enclosed and air-conditioned shopping centers are now in the planning stages for such widely separate locations as Minneapolis and Boston. Although they differ in plan and vertical organization, all resemble giant department stores. A wide variety of small shops, chain stores and one or two key department stores are clustered together under one roof. Their various shopping levels – from one to three stories – are united by escalators. There are no open pedestrian malls. Instead, all stores and store fronts face inward on interior, roofed and air-conditioned walkways and concourses. Daylight is filtered through glass roofs or else holes are punched in the overhead canopy to form glass-enclosed garden courtyards open to the sky but closed to pedestrians. The result is varied, interesting and attractive pattern of indoor shopping streets with no feeling of either monotony or claustrophobia.

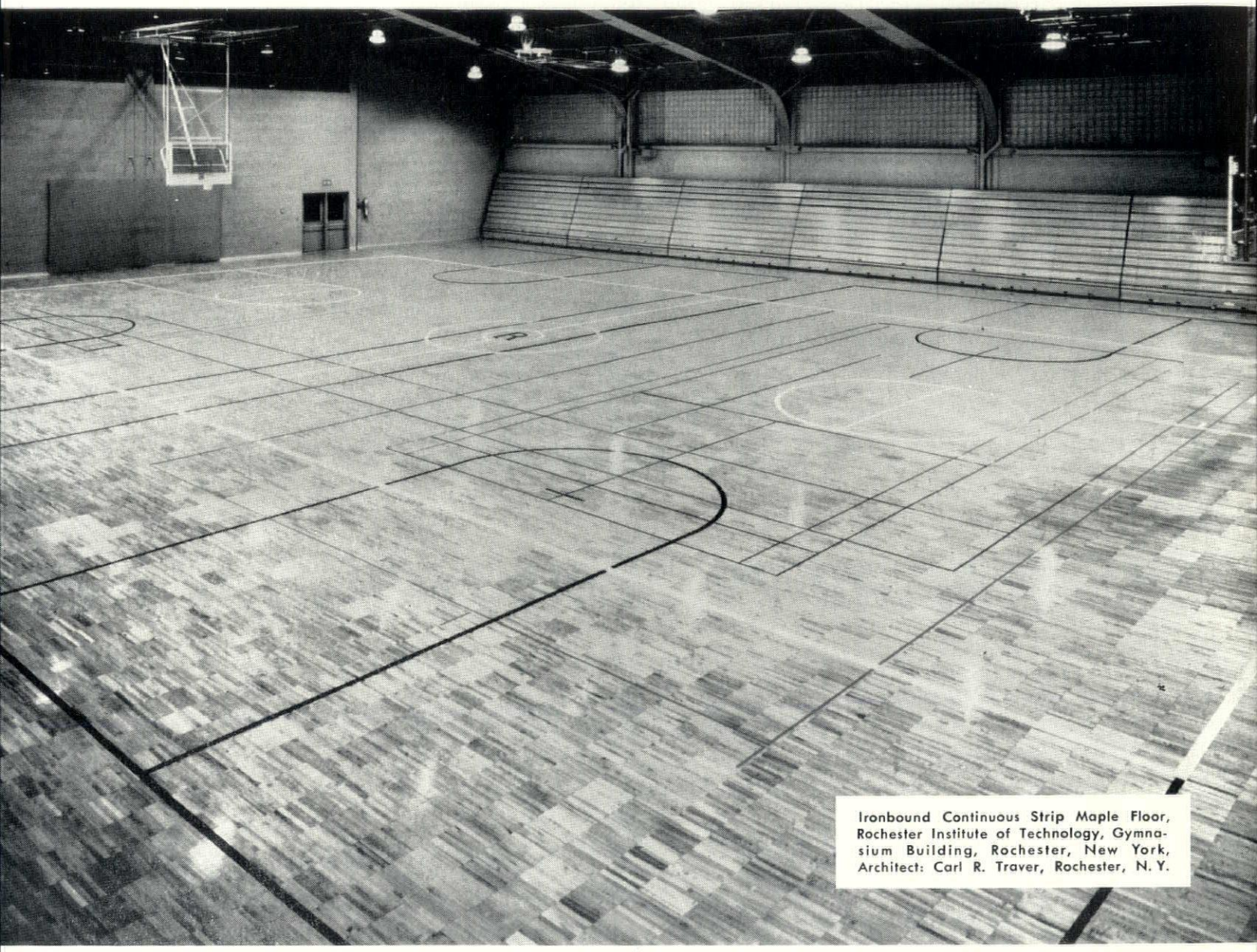
Part of the "believe-it-or-not" story of these shopping centers is the fact that they will cost less to build. The cost of air-conditioned shopping streets is minimized by the fact that they lose less heat in winter and absorb less heat in summer, thanks to the protective belt of store space between them and outside air and sun. These streets, too, are shorter than the long outdoor malls of the typical regional shopping center. Space and money are saved; the shopper has shorter walking distances to travel. Then the fact that all store space is under one roof (instead of in separate buildings) cuts expensive exterior walls to a minimum. Store fronts cost far less because indoor store fronts are less expensive than weatherproof outdoor store fronts. In fact, some store fronts can be entirely omitted. Finally, planting a few interior garden courts is less costly than landscaping extensive outdoor malls. All this means that these new giant shopping centers can easily rival any of their competitors in initial and operating costs.

Here's what Morris Ketchum sees for the shopping center of the future. First, a whole new philosophy toward shopping centers. They must become integral units with their own personalities, rather than a collection of stepchild branch stores. They should be beautiful as well as practical and provide a well integrated group of available goods and services, with merchandise as good as can be bought anywhere, pleasant surroundings, friendly atmosphere and a place to take the whole family.

Open air shopping, except in areas with ideal climate, will be abolished. Ideal outdoor weather will be brought indoors with constant springtime temperatures. Indoor trees, fountains and gardens will create a pleasant atmosphere; openings in the roof will admit sun and light to these interior gardens. Walking distances will be kept at a minimum because all merchandise will be under one roof with escalators from floor to floor. Competitive shops may be separated by nothing but aisles, and shoppers will have the convenience and luxury of comparative shopping without once exposing themselves to outdoor weather. No more separate store buildings – one huge store with separate leases for each merchant will be the new shopping center method. Organized play areas for children, movies and restaurants will round out the completeness of the service under one roof.

(Continued on Page 34.)

APPEARANCE THAT'S AGELESS



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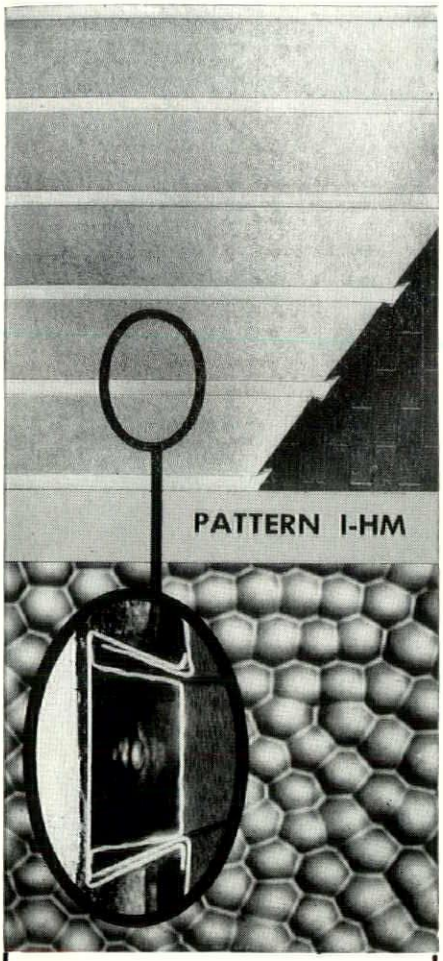

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A MILLION YEARS OF LIGHTING

It took almost a million years for man to make any substantial progress against the gloom of night that enveloped him.

Many people today can still recollect some homes that received their principal night light source from the fireplace. This type of smoky lighting – from fiery pieces of resinous wood stuck between stones of the fireplace – was no different from that used by the early New Englanders who settled our country – or, for that matter, from some of the earliest civilizations we know.

Only very recently has man actually been conquering darkness in a big way and in powerful strides.

The history of lighting begins with primitive man's flickering camp fires. He lit them not only to see by, but for warmth and to frighten away wild beasts. For his torches, he would snatch flaming faggots from the fire.

Thousands of years later, in the Middle Ages, he was still using torches: flambeaus consisting of twisted fibre coated with an inflammable substance.

Man hadn't confined his lighting ingenuity to torches. By that time, he had his candles, too. The aboriginal races in Africa caught on to them when they started burning oily nuts in clay saucers. Later, better candles were made by dipping rush piths in tallow.

Other men rammed wicks through oily carcasses of various animals and lit them. The penguin proved to be a good animal for this purpose.

Natives of the West Indies confined glow-worms, beetles and fireflies in lanterns to produce light. In Java they stuck the same luminous creatures in wax in shallow saucers.

In the prehistoric days of the Mousterian Age man hollowed out crude pieces of stone for lamps. Eventually terra-cotta lamps were developed in Mesopotamia, and in 2700 B.C. Egyptians and Persians used copper and bronze lamps.

Somebody got the idea of adapting the wick – of vegetable fibre – to the lamps, and in 1000 B.C. the wick was burned in a saucer-type vessel holding olive or nut oil. The idea caught on, and the early Jews, Greeks and Romans made good use of vegetable oil lamps.

In about 100 B.C. the Romans developed a lantern out of a horn.

About 50 A.D. mineral-oil lamps were introduced.

The ancient Chinese took advantage of natural resources centuries before the Christian era when they brought natural gas to the surface from beds of rock salt 1,500 to 1,600 feet deep, conveyed it through bamboo pipes and used it for lighting salt mines and homes in Szechwan province.

But the first public installation of gas-lights wasn't made until centuries later – in 1807 – in London.

Through trial and error, a few men began to learn some things about better lighting. In 1490 Leonardo da Vinci fitted a cylindrical glass chimney into a glass globe filled with water. The light burned steadily and, because of lens action, the work surface was brightly lighted for night study.

In America in 1620 the best light the Pilgrims could muster up was from the Betty lamp, a metal receptacle with a wick lying in a slot and protruding from one side. The fuel was fish oil. The Betty lamps swung from mantelpieces or shelves.

By 1784, a Geneva physicist named Aime' Argand patented a lamp with a

round burner and tubular wick, and a chimney for directing and regulating the flow of air to the flame.

Then an accident led to the discovery that a round glass chimney reduced flickering.

Man still couldn't see very well, even when Benjamin Franklin discovered that two wicks side by side a small distance apart in the same lamp gave more light than two single-wick lamps.

Though still far inferior to present-day lighting, oil lamps began to be improved. Accepted as the best light possible, folks made the lamps attractive for home use. They mounted them on elaborate bases and suspended them from ceilings.

As time went by and the properties of electricity were discovered, scientists had an idea they could produce a lamp based on incandescence — but they couldn't seem to hit on the right combination of physical materials. Finally one man, Thomas Edison, got his incandescent lamp to work.

It was October 21, 1879, and Edison's lamp with a carbonized thread for a filament burned steadily for two whole days.

Man slowly began lighting up the darkness.

Better filaments were soon found.

By 1919 inventors had developed a tipless incandescent lamp.

By 1925 we had inside-frosted bulbs, by 1930 photoflash lamps, by 1936 vaporized-aluminum reflector lamps.

There was no stopping man now in his fight against darkness. He had developed bulbs as small as two millimeters in diameter and as large as 50,000 watts. The tiny light is for doctors who use it for internal exploration and surgery. The big lamp was used for display purposes and found some use in industry — in auto body appraisal, for example.

But inventive man still had some ideas.

Electric light bulbs are fine — big ones and little ones. But man was not quite satisfied with them. He could only turn them on — or he could turn them off. While they were on, everything was lighted. When off, everything was dark again.

Why couldn't there be an in-between? Why couldn't he tune the light down or up to any degree of light he desired? Man asked himself these questions and came up with an answer.

Now — and the development is recent — you can equip your home with in-between lighting. By simply turning a control, you can tune down the intensity of your lighting to wherever you want it. Called "Luxtrol," it permits gradual lighting or darkening like that used on a theater stage.

Want a low-lit dinner setting to charm the girls? Just set the control at the desired light intensity.

Want lots of light for a big reception, or do some concentrated knitting? Twist the "Luxtrol" control and you've got all the light you want.

It took man a long time, but now he's the complete master of the bogeyman — the creature of the darkness who, they used to say, would getcha if you didn't watch out.

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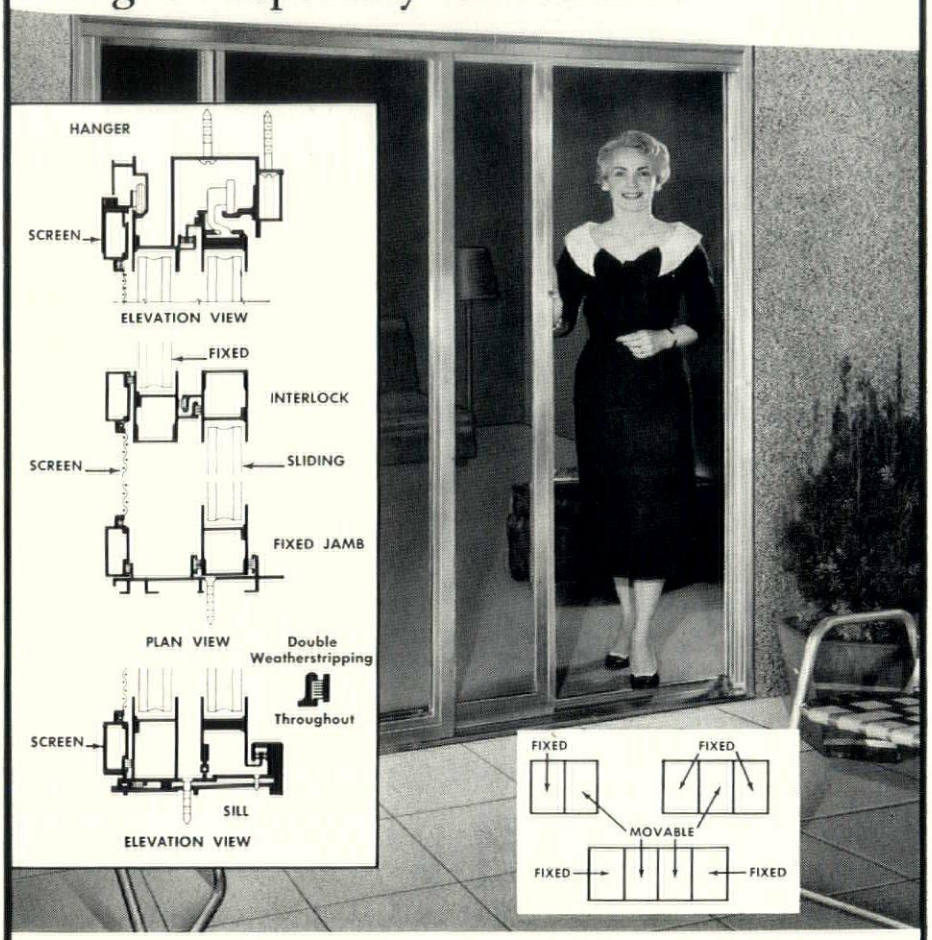

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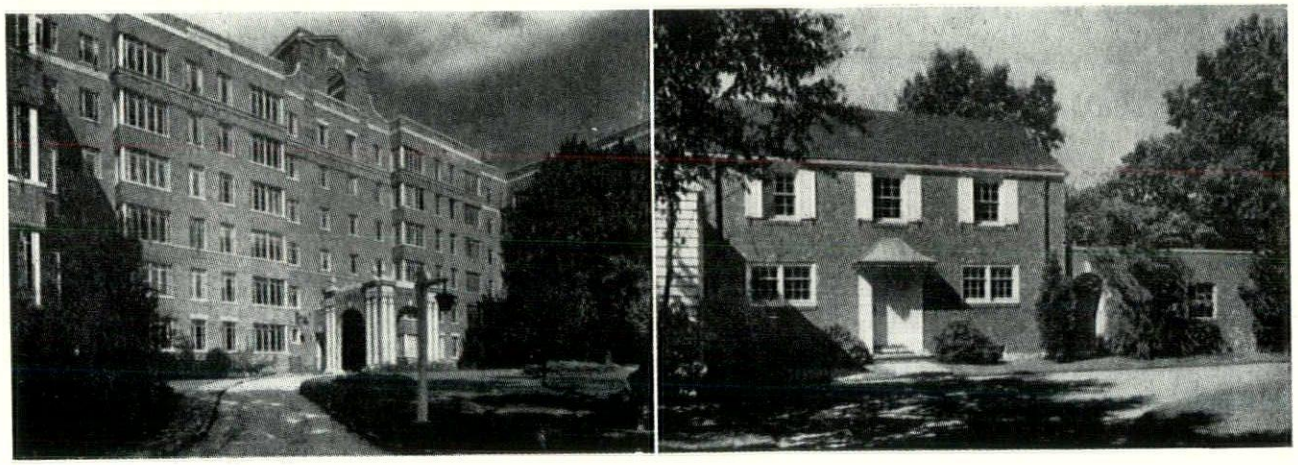

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AMONG THE CONSTITUENTS

By Warren L. Henderson

The late Andrew Morison, A.I.A., once related a story of his being called to interview the building committee of a church in a Detroit suburban community.

When addressing the group, he couldn't understand why there were so many blank faces — until a man stepped up and told him that members of the committee didn't understand much English. His offer to serve as interpreter was accepted.

After some time had elapsed, Andy called a member of the committee and asked what happened. The reply:

"Why hadn't you heard? The man who served as your interpreter was an architect from Chicago, and he told them you said you thought they should employ an architect who spoke their language — and they did."

BUFFALO CHAPTER

NOMINATIONS FOR NEXT YEAR'S OFFICERS

At the April meeting the Buffalo-Western New York Chapter was presented the following nominations by the Chairman of the Nominating Committee:

President	Robert J. Stoll
Vice President	George Dick Smith
Secretary-Treasurer	Howard P. Bell
Directors	Thomas J. Imbs and Paul H. Harbach
Director to the State Association	Roswell E. Pfohl

BROOKLYN CHAPTER

APRIL MEETING

The most exciting meeting of the year is always the one at which the prizes are presented to the winners of the Annual Student Competition at Pratt Institute. This year's problem "A Sports Center in Coney Island" stimulated many interesting solutions; presentations were in color, with models — and were executed professionally . . . practicable solutions to a timely problem.

First Prize of $100 to John Deans and Arthur Wrubel.

Second Prize — $50 to Edward Hambrecht and Jack Fermery.

Third Prize — $25 to Anthony DeLiso and John I. Mesick.

Honorable Mentions to: Eugene O'Connor and Robert Heines; Douglas Barker and Albin Rothe; Albert Foster and Leon Dunkley.

The Brooklyn Chapter Medal of Honor was presented to Paul Sanzari, a senior at Pratt Institute, who had the highest scholastic record in the class.

The Nominating Committee (Adolph Goldberg, Chairman, E. James Gambaro, Stanley W. Prowler and Joseph Mathieu) herewith submits its slate, in accordance with the governing By-Laws:

Officers:

President	Joseph Levy, Jr.
Vice President	Irving P. Marks
Secretary	Herbert Epstein
Treasurer	Anthony J. Amendola
Directors, 2 year term	Joseph Krendel
	Frank Randazzo
	Charles Spindler
	I. Donald Weston

New York State Association of Architects:

Director	Harry Silverman
Alternate	Joseph Levy, Jr.

Delegates to A.I.A. Convention — (Los Angeles — May 14 to 18, 1956)

E. James Gambaro	Joseph Mathieu
Adolph Goldberg	Henry V. Murphy
Joseph Levy, Jr.	Harry Silverman
Irving P. Marks	Martyn N. Weston

NEW YORK CHAPTER

CHAPTER EXHIBIT AT HOME SHOW

The final design for the Chapter's exhibit at the 1956 International Home Building Exposition held at the Coliseum May 12 - 20 was approved and executed. Vladimir B. Morosov and his cohorts — Giorgio Cavaglieri, Theodore Hood and Sidney M. Shelov — are to be highly commended for their design which gave the Chapter a pair of 8'x24' six-panel, folding screens that can be used on many occasions. Plans are also underway to have the Chapter's film, "Architecture U.S.A." shown in the Exposition's theatre.

On May 9, Ralph Walker of Voorhees, Walker, Smith and Smith addressed The Junior Branch, Metropolitan Section of the American Society of Civil Engineers on the subject of Architect-Engineer relationship — a subject which is becoming progressively more important to us all.

The Junior Branch extended an invitation to all New York Chapter members who may be interested and would especially like to see some of the younger members of the Chapter who like themselves are still in the stage of absorbing good practices of the profession. The meeting was held at the Engineering Societies Building, 33 West 39th Street.

DELEGATES' EXPENSES

At the regular Chapter Meeting on March 29th the question of reimbursing Chapter Delegates for their expenses in connection with attendance at National Conventions of the Institute was introduced by Alonzo Clark. He reported on the policy of other chapters, as

(Continued on Page 28.)

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shown by replies to a poll taken in June 1955, as well as on subsequent discussion by the Executive Committee with the result that the following resolution was passed, after extensive discussion from the floor.

"WHEREAS

The New York Chapter, A.I.A. is desirous of promoting the full attendance of qualified delegates at National Conventions and whereas the Executive Committee recognized that failure to obtain full attendance is often due to the expense of travel.

"BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

Within Thirty days after adjournment of a National Convention, any registered New York Chapter Delegate may, upon application, be reimbursed in the amount of $50. for fixed Convention expenses and up to the cost of the lowest First Class fare by common carrier to and from New York City to the National Convention city, provided that such delegate has previously indicated that he has actively participated in the Convention through adjournment and that all delegates making such application be equally reimbursed to the extent that funds for the purpose have been made available by the Chapter."

At the meeting, Lorimer Rich made an eloquent plea, well documented and with slides, for the preservation of the old central portico of the U.S. Capitol Building at Washington. The Chapter then passed a resolution to the effect that it opposed any changes which would alter in material or design this central portion of the building, recommending that if additional space be necessary, it be taken care of by other means.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

The fifth meeting of the Public Relations forum was held Wednesday evening, April 4th. Mr. Anderson F. Hewitt, Vice President and Director of the advertising firm of Kenyon and Eckhardt, Inc. lead a most rewarding discussion concerning the means by which Architects and their profession could promote better public relations.

Mr. Hewitt pointed out that any building designed by an Architect reflects the character of the individual, corporation, or institution housed therein and so becomes an instrument of public relations for the client by the Architect. Conversely, to help the Architect obtain due credit for *his* work, he suggested a letter of agreement between the Owner and Architect stating that this credit be given the Architect whenever the project was to be publicized. Such a statement might well be incorporated in the Architect-Owner Standard Agreement form as one of the "duties" of the owner.

Mr. Hewitt concluded by stating that Editors and Advertisers are afraid of suits for libel, and proposed, therefore, that Architects use the threat of copyright to assure that credit is obtained for their work in published articles and photographs.

The next and final meeting of this series will be held on May 9th from 5:15 to 6:15 in Gallery A of the Architectural League.

COMMITTEE ON HOSPITALS AND HEALTH

The Executive Committee has recently authorized a Committee on Hospitals and Health, paralleling the committee structure at regional and national levels. Its Chairman is Isaiah Ehrlich and, Alonzo Clark, its liaison member from the Executive Committee. Other committee members are J. Bruno Basil, Daniel C. Jensen, Harold J. Olson, Isadore Rosenfield, Helge Westermann, and Mary T. Worthen.

The new committee will carry on the work started by The Hospital Study Unit, a sub-group of the Technical Committee. Its activities include:

A series of discussions on the planning of hospital service, with persons active in the hospital administration, medical and nursing fields participating and outlining the pertinent problems. These meetings occur once a month at 5:15 P.M. and are open to all interested, being particularly aimed at the younger men in offices doing hospital work.

Field trips to new and unusual hospitals and to related structures in the metropolitan area. These trips are conveniently arranged for Saturdays.

Occasional dinner meetings to consider some special phase of Hospital and Health such as one held recently when twenty-five gathered to consider the implications of an article "Cost-Cut Hospital," which appeared in the Wall Street Journal.

The Committee is also exploring the possibility of sponsoring a suitable project which may be eligible for a grant from the monies recently appropriated to the United States Public Health Service for research.

SYRACUSE SOCIETY

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

At June 14th's meeting, the Nominations Committee presented their slate to the Society. Those nominated for the '56-'57 year include the complete roster of '55-'56 officers; recognizing their leadership during a particularly successful year the Society promptly reelected them unanimously. Officers for 1956-1957:

President	James D. Curtin
Vice President	Arthur C. Friedel, Jr.
2nd Vice President	Frederick B. Talbot
Secretary	Robert T. Clark
Treasurer	Maurice Finnegan

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY

At present writing, plans have been completed for the Annual Dinner, on June 23rd, which will have as its theme the Thirtieth Anniversary of the founding of the Syracuse Society. Mayor Mead, of Syracuse, and leaders of local contractors' labor union and civic groups will be honor guests at the banquet. Principal speaker will be Admiral William Maxwell, Chairman of the Board of Standards and Appeals.

By the time we go to press, the office of King and King (Harry A. and Curtis F.), Architects, will have moved to new quarters in the Utica Mutual Bldg., designed by that firm, on Fayette Park. Anticipation of more comfortable working conditions must be running high in expectation of 100% air-conditioning at the new address.

Another removal should be noted, that of Cole and Cappuccilli (Jack and Tony, respectively) within the same building, to larger air-conditioned offices at 607 State Tower, on June 1st.

(Continued on Page 30.)

THAT NECESSARY EVIL—THE ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEER

THOMAS H. MCKAIG

Not too long ago, Cornell architects of an earlier generation were saddened by the death of George Young, former professor and Dean of Architecture who retired in 1946. Not only those who came under his influence in the formative period of their lives, but also his many professional friends in the educational world and in the New York State Society of Architects knew George and profited immeasurably through knowing him. I feel that, as one of those who I hope became a better construction man and a better citizen through his influence, I would like to dedicate this letter to his memory.

He returned to Cornell as an instructor in my junior year in architecture, and I knew him intimately then and during the years immediately following when I was struggling with a Civil Engineering course, and through the subsequent years up to the time of his retirement. Although I had very little direct training in his courses, I have always felt that he influenced my life more than any other person on the faculty of either the architectural or engineering school—and I believe I am not alone in this appraisal of the man.

Outstanding in my mind is a conversation we had over twenty years after I finished college. I was called upon for an inspection of and report on a building where trouble had developed during construction, apparently through faulty design. After taking the job, I learned that the designer was an acquaintance of mine and found myself faced with a problem of ethics. I will never forget his analysis of my position. "You were licensed by the State of New York to practice as a matter of public safety. In matters pertaining to your profession, your responsibility to the public transcends any personal acquaintanceship. It is your duty to make the inspection and, if you find that things are not as they should be, Lord help you if you tell anything but the truth."

Then too, I recall a statement that he made once which struck me at that time as being funny—but since then, how often I have been impressed with the philosophy of it, as applied not only to architecture but also to engineering or any other phase of our life. "The successful architect is the one who knows what to crib and what to leave alone." I have often been impressed with the wisdom of this statement when I see an architectural design whose only asset is the fact that it is different from anything else you have ever seen.

And when he was made Dean, I went in to congratulate him with the statement, "I suppose that now I'll have to stop calling you George, and call you Dean Young instead," and his reply, "If you do I'll knock hell outa you." As an ex-football player, he could have easily done it too. Perhaps almost any one of us has had a George Young or his equivalent in our educational background. I'm glad I did.

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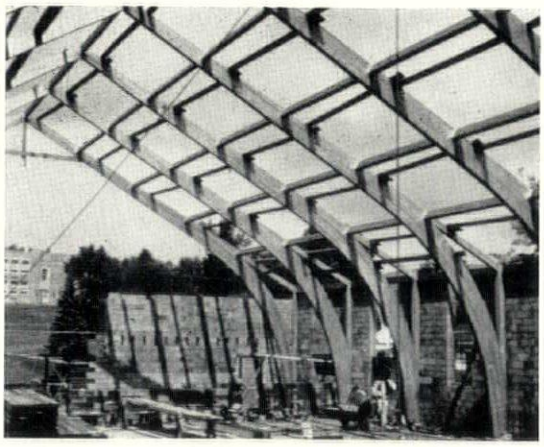

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WESTCHESTER CHAPTER

APRIL MEETING

This was held at Hartsdale Restaurant. Mr. W. A. Boudewyns of Stanley Works made very interesting the subject of hinges. With the help of a colored movie, he explained the multitudinous varieties of these, their production, and their proper use.

Eli Rabineau reported for the Office Practise Committee that to handle mal-practise cases it was advisable to retain a lawyer. It was voted to retain Mr. Spitzer, the attorney who incorporated the Chapter, but with the stipulation that this arrangement could be terminated at any time by mutual consent of both parties, and that cases be screened by both the Practise Committee and the Directors before action by Mr. Spitzer.

Robert Crozier, Chairman of the Public Relations Committee, presented samples of proposed job signs and recommended that the Chapter adopt one as a standard. It was voted that the sign recommended be accepted as a Chapter standard and that the committee be commended for a fine job.

It was also voted to adopt this committee's suggestion that our Chapter cooperate with the New York Chapter regarding a forthcoming building exhibit at the new Coliseum in New York City. The New York Chapter proposed publication and distribution of a pamphlet, setting forth the benefits of retaining a good architect, the cost of which would be $500, and asked each metropolitan chapter to contribute $100.

After considerable discussion regarding Chapter participation in the coming "Home-A-Rama" to be sponsored by the Westchester County Home Builders Association, a poll was taken to ascertain those who would be willing to take an active part in the event. The result of the poll indicated that the Chapter should not participate in this event.

The Education and Scholarship Committee, Ed Fleagle, Chairman, made certain recommendations regarding their work which were adopted.

Portions of this report are published in the "Blueprint" for future consideration by the membership. The committee was commended for an excellent job for their efforts and success over the past six years.

Millard Whiteside reported for the Dinner Committee. He said that tickets have been mailed out, seating plan is in the making, entertainment is being lined up, honored guests have been invited and a room has been set aside for the reception of such guests by the Chapter Officers.

Norman Blair, on behalf of the Chapter Affairs Committee, asked for an expression on the proposed field trip to Pennsylvania. It was suggested that transportation be by bus and that the event be an extra activity other than a regular meeting. Norman said that the committee is taking a post-card poll and will set up arrangements accordingly.

Gerson Hirsch introduced Mr. Fred Hornick, an architectural student of West Germany who is presently studying at Manhattan College in New York City.

As required by the by-laws, a nominating committee for officers for the coming year was elected. They will report at the next meeting.

Gerson Hirsch, Fred Sutton and Howard Battin volunteered as delegates to the A.I.A. Convention in Los Angeles.

SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS

The Charles A. Dewey Memorial Scholarship of $1,000 is being awarded to Nader Ardalan, a senior at New Rochelle High School. The Ardalans are natives of Iran, and Mr. Ardalan, Sr. is a member of the Iranian delegation to the U.N.

A Special Scholarship is being awarded to Maurice F. Childs, Jr., of Mt. Vernon, in the amount of $500. Mr. Childs is a Bachelor of Arts graduate, cum laude, of Amherst, who is now completing his military service and has been admitted to the course in architecture at M.I.T.

MAY MEETING

This was held at the White Turkey in Hartsdale. The following are condensations of the many committee reports:

Public Relations, Robert Crozier: Job signs will be $10 each, or $9 each for six or more. It was the recommendation of this Committee that the Chapter participate in the Westchester Home Show.

Home Building Industry, Donald Sirine: This Committee also recommended that the Chapter participate in the Home Show. It was decided that the Chapter form a committee to investigate participation. This show will be held at the County Center in White Plains in October.

Nominating Committee, Harry McConnell: Harry McConnell read the report of this Committee, which was also composed of Gerson Hirsch, Eli Rabineau, Fred Voss, and Millard Whiteside. The report was accepted by the Chapter. As there were no other nominations from the floor, a resolution that the nominations be closed was passed. The only nominations were made by the Nominating Committee and are as follows: for President, G. Norman Blair; for Vice President, Millard F. Whiteside; for Secretary, Robert Crozier; for Treasurer, James W. Peck; Directors, Class of 1959, Edward Fleagle and Paul G. Lips to complete the term of office of Millard Whiteside, Class of 1958, Donald H. Newman.

The Chapter voted to reimburse partially our three delegates to the National Convention to the extent of $100 each.

Norman Blair introduced prospective member Bruce Helmes. Following the business meeting, a very interesting and informative panel discussion took place between Building Officials of Westchester and members of the Chapter.

Guests of the Chapter representing the Building Officials were Mr. Edmund Mautte, of Pleasantville and Mr. Peter Ferraro of Scarsdale, and representing the Chapter were Messrs. Capobianco, Crozier, and Whiteside. Moderator was Eli Rabineau.

NEW ARCHITECT

"Blueprint" heard from one of our esteemed senior members, John Paul, the Postmaster of White Plains, that his son Edwin is graduating this June, 1956 from the Harvard School of Architecture. Edwin recently won an award in the Indianapolis Home Show competition.

CONCRETE MASONRY HOME COMPETITION

Hailed as one of the most outstanding competitions held anywhere in the country was the Concrete Masonry Home Competition sponsored by the New York State Association of Architects and the New York State Concrete Masonry Association.

Cooperating in the Competition were the Portland Cement Association and the National Concrete Masonry Association.

Judging in the Concrete Masonry Home Competition was held June 13 at the Bankers Trust Co. in New York City.

It was very successfully conducted by the judges: William Lescaze, F.A.I.A., New York City, chairman; John W. Briggs, A.I.A., Rochester; and Peter Blake, architectural editor of House and Home magazine, New York City. Mr. Blake kindly substituted for Thomas Creighton, A.I.A., New York, who was unable to participate on the date selected because of a prior commitment to judge another contest.

John N. Highland, Jr., A.I.A., Buffalo, served as Professional Advisor for the Competition, and did an outstanding job. Representing the Masonry Association at the judging were Henry C. Quaritius, Jr., Brooklyn, president, and Robert Abbey, Buffalo, executive secretary.

Following consultations between the Architects Association and the Concrete Masonry Association, it was decided to present the awards to the winning architects at the annual convention of the Architects Association at Lake Placid in October.

The winners, as selected by the jury, will be notified just prior to the Architects convention.

Shown at the conclusion of the judging in the Concrete Masonry Home Competition are (left to right): Peter Blake, architectural editor of House and Home magazine, New York City; William Lescaze, F.A.I.A., New York City, chairman; Henry C. Quaritius, Jr., Brooklyn, president of the New York State Concrete Masonry Association; John W. Briggs, A.I.A., Rochester; and Robert Abbey, Buffalo, executive secretary of the New York State Concrete Masonry Association. The Competition was sponsored by the New York State Association of Architects and the New York State Concrete Masonry Association.

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1956 SIDNEY L. STRAUSS MEMORIAL AWARD

An announcement will shortly go out to the Architects in the State of New York, through their respective local architectural organization, that nominations are in order for the 1956 Sidney L. Strauss Memorial Award.

Mr. Richard Roth, President of the New York Society of Architects, stated that "the Award has been presented annually to an Architect or any other person for having rendered outstanding service for the benefit of architectural profession. Past recipients were: Matthew W. Del Gaudio, James William Kideney, Maxwell A. Cantor, Hon. MacNeil Mitchell, Dean Olindo Grossi, and Hon. Alfred A. Lama."

Nominations close October 8, 1956, and this year the Award will be presented to the designee at the 50th Anniversary Dinner of the New York Society of Architects, to be held at a date early this coming December.

CITIZENS HOUSING AND PLANNING COUNCIL AWARDS

Sidney L. Katz, Architect, and Chairman of the Committee on Planning Problems of the Citizens Housing and Planning Council, announced today, the winners of the Annual Citizens Housing and Planning Council - Pratt Institute Prizes for Outstanding Designs in Multi-Family Housing.

First Prize was awarded to Henry Wazen, Second Prize to Dominic Mancino. Robert Foster, Harry Barone, Leon Dunkley, Trank Tutolo, John Grosfeld, Arthur Guttman, Richard Rosendahl and Harvey Meyer were awarded Honorable Mentions. All of the prize winners are fourth year architectural design students at Pratt Institute and are all residents of New York City.

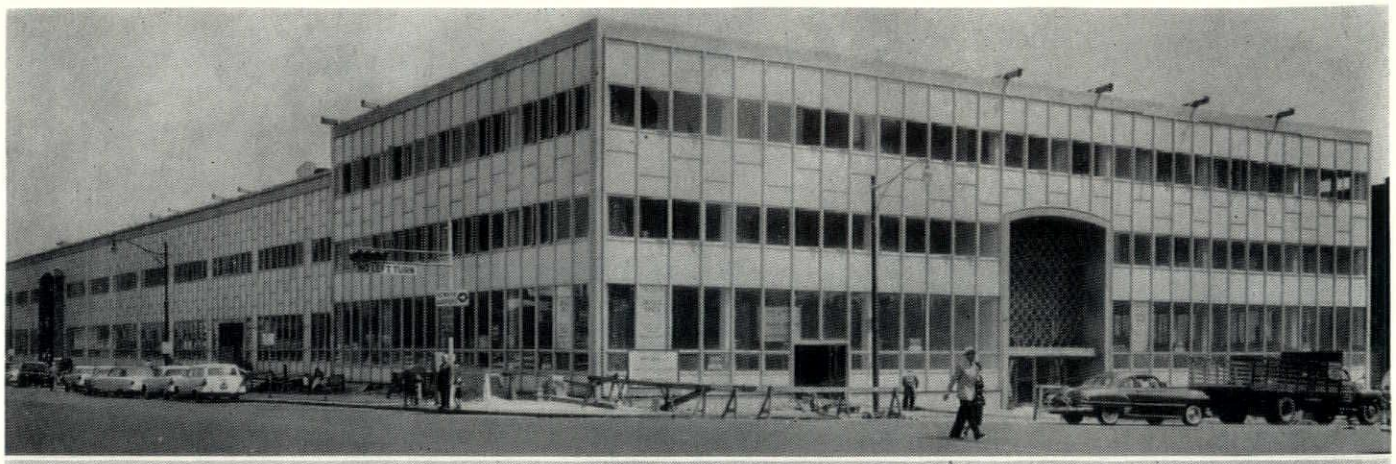
This competition is sponsored jointly by the Citizens Housing and Planning Council and Pratt Institute in an effort to show how outstanding designs can be achieved in the field of housing, thereby making the city a better and more attractive place in which to live.

The winning designs this year indicated a definite trend towards the increased use of tenant balconies and exterior color in order to create more sculptural and colorful environment.

Mr. Katz stated that the prizes were to be issued by Ira Robbins, Executive Vice President of the Citizens Housing and Planning Council to Dean Olindo L. Grossi, of the Pratt Architectural School, for distribution to the prize winners.

Members of the Jury of Award were Samuel L. Rotensky, Director of Planning of the New York City Housing Authority; Joshua Lowenfish, Associate Architect, New York State Division of Housing; Robert L. Weinberg, Architect, and City Planner; Jasper D. Ward, Nemhard Culin, Seymour Howard and Sidney L. Katz, Architects and Design Instructors at Pratt Institute.

NEWARK CENTER BUILDING



Before and after views of redeveloped Market Center, Newark, now Jersey's most modern office building. New structure (top), called "Newark Center Building," features 160,000 square feet of floor space, and underground parking for 325 cars. Transforming cost $2,500,000, about half the cost of an all-new structure. Largest tenant, State of New Jersey, begins moving into the building today (June 29), as finishing touches are being completed. Old building (bottom), built in the 1920s, was stripped to its frame and enclosed in a striking curtain wall of porcelainized steel panels set in aluminum frames. New structure is expected to up-date real estate values in the vicinity. Architects: William E. Lehman, Newark; Steinhardt & Thompson, New York.

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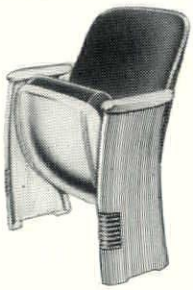

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SHOPPING CENTER **(Continued)**

A typical day in the shopping center of the future is envisioned this way by Mr. Ketchum:

Mrs. Jones with her two young children drives into the center. Since it is a cold, snowy day, she stops, parks her car, goes to one of the entrances, and immediately passes into the perfect temperature and humidity of the shopping concourse. All heavy outer clothing is easily checked and the children are deposited at the nursery and supervised play area. Mrs. Jones is now completely free for a relaxing day's shopping with easy access to every type of store that she would find on all of downtown Main Street. She shops competitive areas for price and merchandise best fitting her pocketbook, until time for lunch. Luncheon is served in an atmosphere of natural overhead daylight, trees and fountains, then more shopping until mid-afternoon . . . or perhaps even a movie. Her last shopping before picking up the kids is done at the giant super-market, where she buys food for the entire week. After she enters her car, she drives to a pick-up station where the groceries and other purchases are placed in the car. The car was not neglected either . . . while Mrs. Jones was spending her day in Springtime comfort, the car was gassed, oiled, greased and washed at the center's service station.

When the architect plans shopping centers, says Mr. Ketchum, he is moving in an area which requires his cooperation with marketing experts and the retailer. The very nature of the new shopping era which we are entering requires broad changes in policies of franchises and distribution. Packaging and informative labeling must meet the new demands of self-selling. And the architect must offer the atmosphere which makes people want to buy, find it easier to buy and, as a result, buy more.

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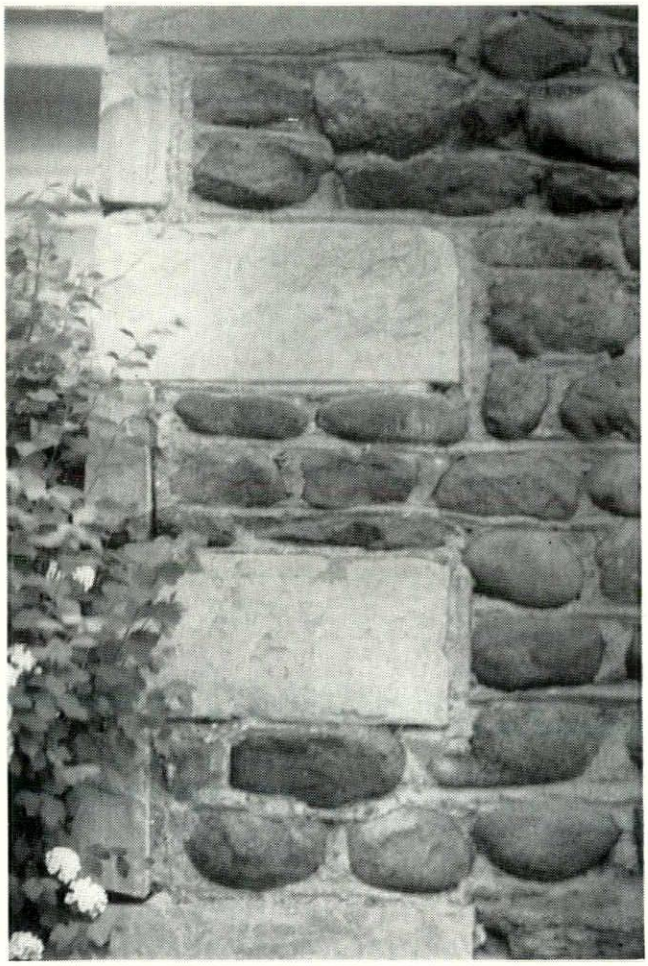
COBBLESTONE **(Continued)**

The Greek Revival mouldings were based on a stone architecture and are much larger in scale than the Post-Colonial mouldings. But the heavier Greek Revival mouldings are very much more appropriate on the cobblestone houses because of the more weighty material from which the walls are built. This appropriateness of the Greek Revival mouldings on cobblestone houses was even more satisfactory in the later years when new mouldings were developed. These new mouldings based on beveled or cant boards, with fillets and plain wide surfaces seem to belong to these simple, dignified stone houses which seem to have grown from the soil where they stand.



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PLASTIC PIPE

By: Malcolm B. Moyer, P.E.

The conquest of the materials field by the makers of plastics has definitely invaded the fabrication of pipe.

The garden hose of today is commonly of the clear green variety. To the conservative person, the wholesale swing from the time honored rubber hose to plastics is a bit breath-taking, but time is rapidly proving that the plastic hose will outlast the rubber garden hose, and do so while offering a saving in the initial purchase price.

A more recent application of plastic pipe is in the realm of underground water supply.

In a recent study of a water supply force line from a well to a school house, it develops that two inch plastic pipe is available in lengths of as much as one thousand feet.

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There will be the inevitable delay in persuading public water supply departments to permit the use of plastic pipe for water service, just as there was a few years ago, to permit the substitution of seamless copper for galvanized wrought iron pipe. The rapidly expanding use of this material will force its acceptance before too long.

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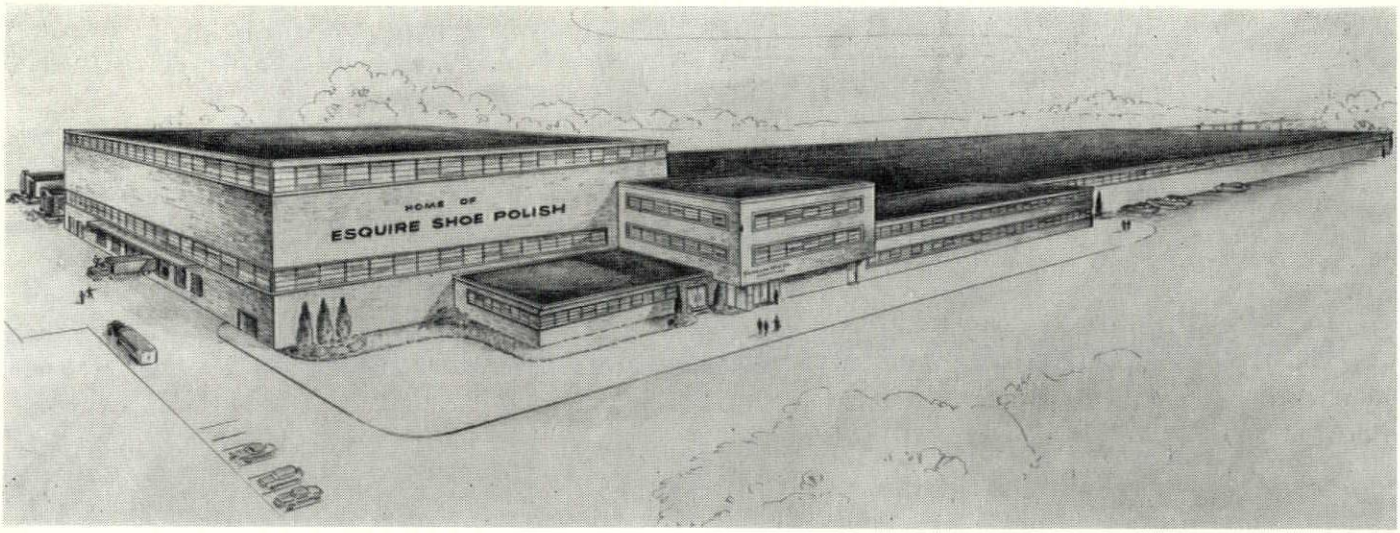

Sketch of new, modern 200,000-square-foot factory Knomark Manufacturing Co., Inc. of Brooklyn, N. Y. is building on Long Island for production of Esquire Shoe Polishes. Construction on 11-acre plot was started during past week with ground-breaking ceremony at Merrick Boulevard and Belknap Street, Springfield Gardens, N. Y. Multi-million-dollar plant will have output capacity of more than 1,000,000 shoe polish packages a day. About half of plant will be ready for operation next January. The company is nation's leading shoe polish producer. Construction is by Kretzer Construction Co., Inc. of Flushing, N. Y. The architect is Miles A. Gordon of New York City.

AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

A THREE-WAY PARTNERSHIP THAT BENEFITS EVERYBODY

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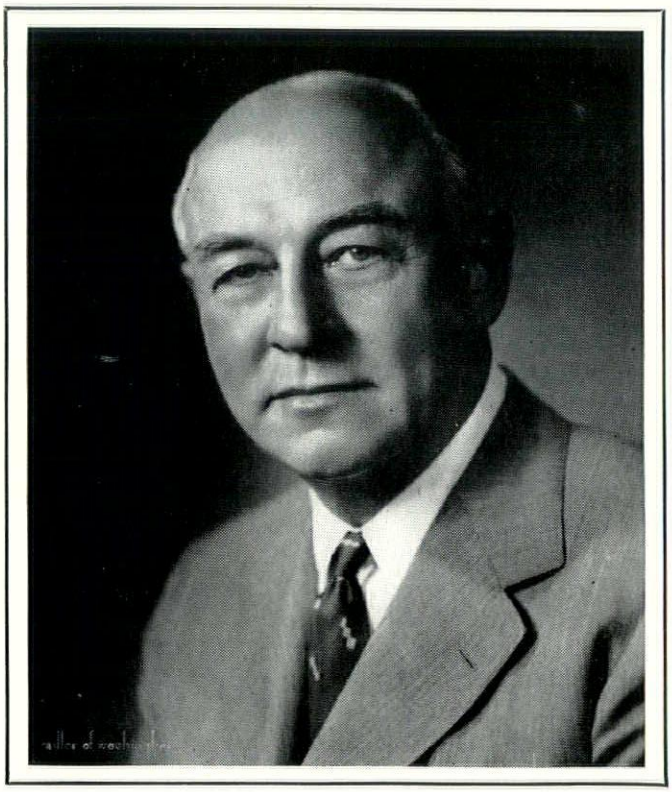

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Full credit for making Bond-buying a national habit is due that "three-way partnership"—the American citizen, the Government, and the volunteer groups, such as the magazine publishers, who bring buyer and seller together through the pages of their publications.

All three partners will profit further by continuing to help increase the nation's saving through the sale of Savings Bonds.

For so effectively promoting the national welfare I wish, on behalf of the Government, to extend to the magazine publishers our most sincere thanks.

G. M. Humphrey

Secretary of the Treasury

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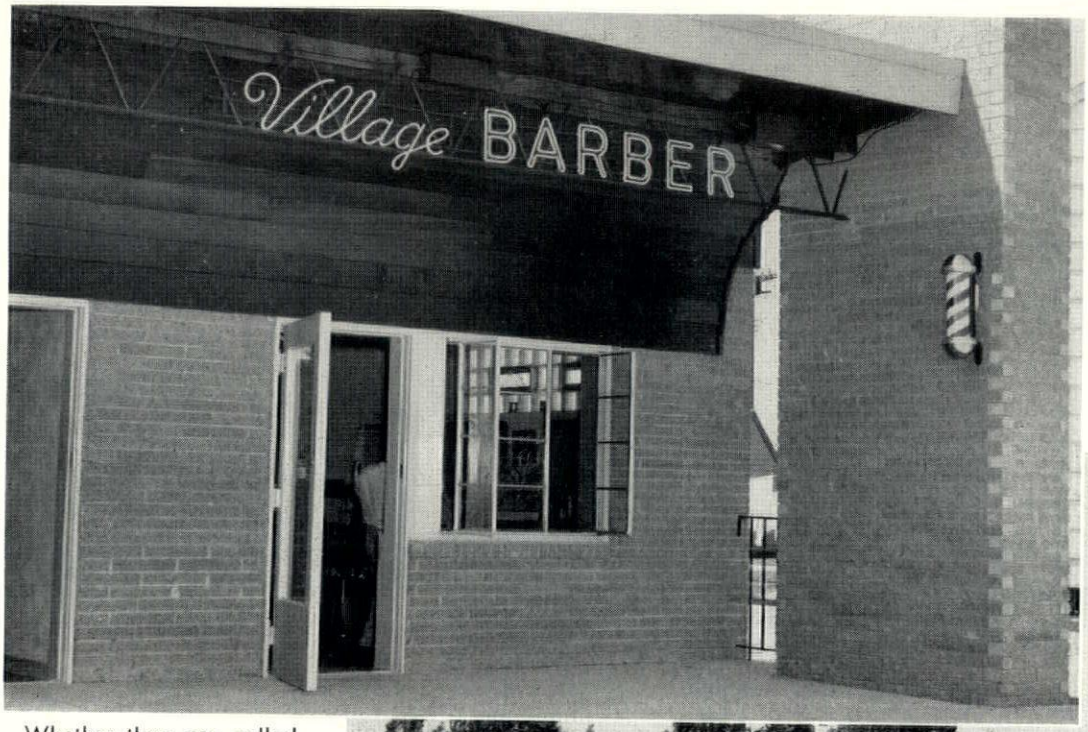
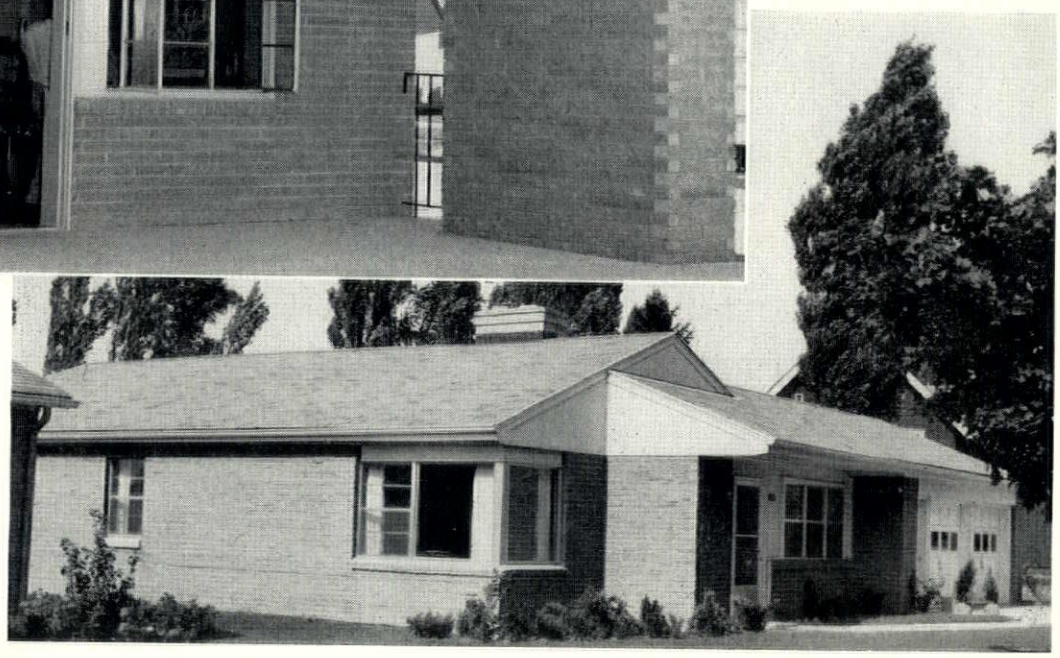


Outstanding examples of Concrete Masonry Brick used for exterior walls in homes and commercial buildings are shown in these two photographs.



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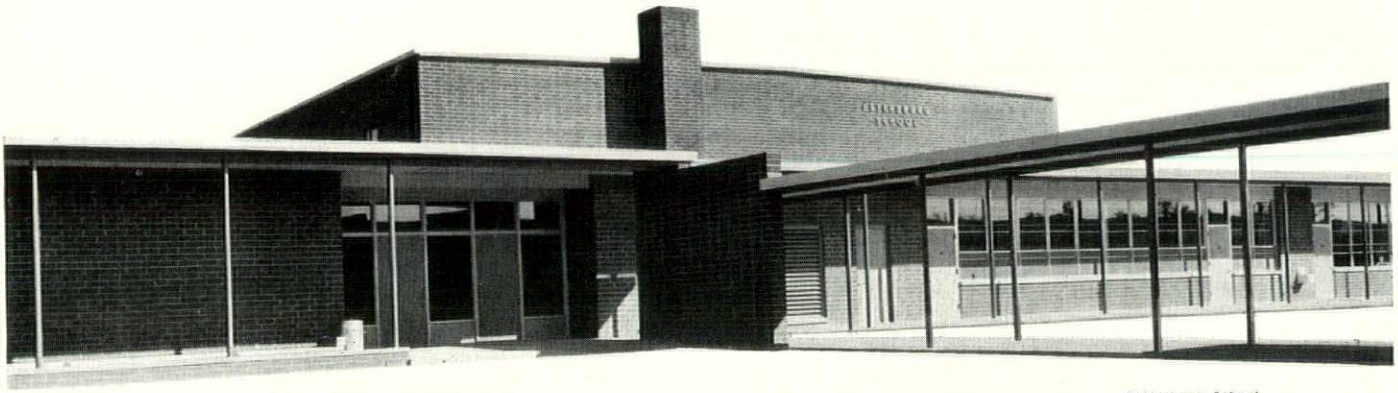

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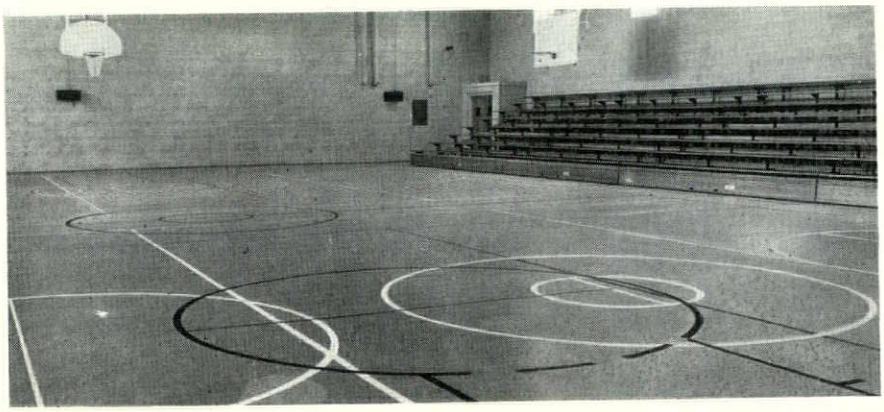
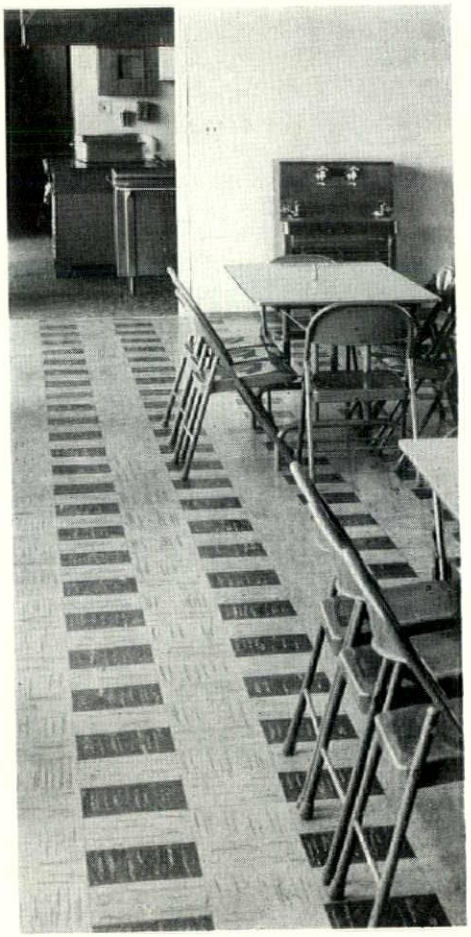
General Contractor: Harlee-Quatlebaum Construction Co.

Flooring Contractor: Hugh Prather

MATICORK, the floor tile that simulates all the beauty of natural cork in low-cost asphalt, has been selected for use throughout the modern, pace-setting Petersburg School in Pageland, South Carolina. All classrooms, corridors, and its vast gymnasium have MATICORK® tile. And for the cafeteria and home economics room, colorful grease-proof asphalt tile was specified. Floor beauty was not the only reason for choosing Matico tile flooring! It is economical . . . costs so little to install and maintain! It resists dirt and scuffs . . . lasts for years and years, even under the heaviest traffic. And it is fire-resistant—another important reason for use in schools. If you want all the facts about MATICORK, or any other Matico product, write to Dept. 19-7, Newburgh, N. Y.

MATICORK Asphalt Tile (CK 981 [light]) was selected for the gymnasium floor because it offers all the warm, rich beauty of natural cork with the dependable durability of asphalt.





Grease-proof MATICO Asphalt Tile (G. P. 424 and G. P. 102) in striking combinations of green and white lends a pleasant and practical air of homelike comfort to the school cafeteria.

MASTIC TILE CORPORATION OF AMERICA

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QUALITY CONTROLLED MATICO PRODUCTS

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